

April 6 Budget may include relief for middle-income group

will be April 6, it was yesterday. In the Commons Prime Minister hinted old include some tax idle-income groups. He

ending review due on Feb 19

Editorial meeting at yesterday it that the Chancellor will on April 6. At the House of Commons Prime Minister that there will be a major review of public expenditure after Mrs Thatcher's speech of the Opposition last night. The average household will pay £335 more in income tax than it did in 1974, the Chancellor said. Mrs Thatcher's speech will be a major review of public expenditure after Mrs Thatcher's speech of the Opposition last night. The average household will pay £335 more in income tax than it did in 1974, the Chancellor said. Mrs Thatcher's speech will be a major review of public expenditure after Mrs Thatcher's speech of the Opposition last night. The average household will pay £335 more in income tax than it did in 1974, the Chancellor said.

Mr Shore's hint on UK flights of Concorde

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, promised the Commons yesterday that he would "look very carefully at any proposal for allowing the Concorde to fly at supersonic speed over the United Kingdom. He would not have a closed mind if asked to consider that."



Gold in the Innsbruck mountains: Franz Klammer, of Austria, going downhill for victory. Olympic reports, page 12.

Equatorial Guinea accused of slavery

From Harry Doherty
Madrid, Feb 5
More than 20,000 people are being pressed into slavery to work on cocoa plantations in Equatorial Guinea, refugees from that country said in Madrid today. They claimed that President Macias Nguema had ordered his guards to arrest between 2,000 and 2,500 people in each of the 10 districts of the mainland province of Rio Muni, to be used as unpaid forced labour on the plantations on the island of Macias Nguema, named after the "lifetime" President. The order was reportedly issued about two weeks ago at a congress in Bata, capital of the Rio Muni province, of the Workers' National Union Party, the only political party allowed. The refugees said that the order had produced an increase in the number of people fleeing Equatorial Guinea for Cameroon and Gabon. The cocoa crop, which is the country's main source of foreign currency, is usually picked early in the summer but tasks such as trimming and fumigation must be carried out earlier. The main consumers of the cocoa crops include Cuba, the Soviet Union and China. Our Foreign Staff writes: There has been a labour shortage on the plantations since the Nigerian Government alleged "barbaric treatment" and non-payment of its 45,000 workers in Equatorial Guinea, last month. The remaining Nigerian workers were then expelled. Nigerian contract workers have been going to Equatorial Guinea under a 1942 agreement made by Britain and Spain, which then ruled the country. According to the contract, the workers should be paid part of their wages in Equatorial Guinea and the rest sent to Nigeria to be paid when their contracts ended. Nigeria is seeking redress for losses suffered by its workers after 11 Nigerians were killed when Equatorial Guinean soldiers fired on them near the Nigerian Embassy in Malabo on January 7. As the last shipload of Nigerians was leaving Malabo last month, the sources said, troops opened fire, killing three.

Frigates ordered back to Icelandic waters

By Roger Berthoud
The British frigates HMS *Diamond* and HMS *Exeter* were last night ordered back to the fishing grounds off Iceland after the 740-ton *Hull* trawler *Loch Eriboll* had its trawl wires cut by an Icelandic gunboat. RAF surveillance flights over the area will also be resumed, the Ministry of Defence announced. Further deployments will be considered "as the situation demands". Last night's moves seemed likely to lead to a break in diplomatic relations between Britain and Iceland. Earlier yesterday, Mr Einar Arnarsson, the Icelandic Foreign Minister, said Iceland would break off relations if the frigates returned to the waters outside the 200-mile limit. There would be other serious results, he said; perhaps an allusion to Iceland's membership of Nato. The return of British warships would be "an insult to Iceland, for the worse", he told Reuters. Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, warned Iceland on Tuesday that any further warping incidents would result in the automatic return of the offer of talks on a bilateral agreement, which accompanied formal rejection of Britain's proposals for a settlement on catch levels, and said that British officials were standing by to go to Reykjavik. The new flare-up in the cold war is likely to alarm Britain's Nato partners, not least because in previous cold wars Iceland has threatened to close down the important Nato reconnaissance base manned largely by Americans at Keflavik.

Earthquake wipes out 10 Guatemalan towns

Guatemala City, Feb 5.—At least 10 towns were almost totally destroyed by yesterday's earthquake that may have taken more than 3,000 lives in Guatemala, officials reported today. Hundreds of thousands of homeless people camped in the streets of Guatemala City, where the confirmed death toll was said to be 800. But the full horror of the earthquake may not be revealed until rescue workers reach towns wiped out in the country's isolated northern and eastern regions, where major survivors are without food, medicine or drinking water. Officials of the National Emergency Committee said reports of casualties and devastation were still coming in from the isolated regions. The final number of dead, they said, was likely to exceed 3,000. About 20 per cent of the homes in this city of 900,000 people were totally destroyed and 30 per cent suffered major damage. In the tremors that struck repeatedly early yesterday morning, survivors camped out in the chilly mountain night under improvised shelters made from salvaged sheets and tablecloths. Many guests at the more expensive tourist hotels in the central district spent the night on the floor at the entrances for fear of being trapped in the badly cracked buildings by further tremors. But only one short tremor shook the city last night and there was no panic, police said. Long queues formed outside shuttered shops which never opened. Most of the city was without drinking water, but electricity supplies were restored to the central area. Under a national state of emergency, troops patrolled the streets and manned machine guns at strategic corners. A team of United States Army disaster relief experts was due in from the Panama Canal zone to start patching up the shattered water system and the American relief organization CARE was distributing 5,500 tons of food.—Reuters. Relief organized: International efforts to meet the "enormous" needs of the Guatemalan victims are gathering pace, under the direction of the United Nations disaster relief coordinator, Mr Geertz Correspondent writes. Priority is being given to medical supplies, including surgical kits, antibiotics, plasma, serum and tinned food. At least 15,000 tents are required. In London the British Red Cross and Help the Aged each announced an immediate £5,000 donation to help relieve the suffering. British Airways are giving free air cargo space for relief supplies. A worldwide appeal for funds has been launched by the League of Red Cross Societies. Photograph, page 10

Cuts in defence will total about £180m

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
Defence cuts totalling about £180m will be announced under the Government's review of public expenditure, which is to be published on Thursday week. Most but not all will fall during the financial year 1978-79 because that is when the Government believes an improving economy should be able to benefit from the shakeout of jobs and resources. The cuts will start to take effect in 1977-78. The amount is only about a quarter of that originally demanded by Mr Healey, the Chancellor, which is being seen as a personal victory for Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence. But it will cause another rumour, with the Tribune group, which had demanded a heavier sacrifice from the Services, particularly in view of the cuts being imposed in other Whitehall departments. Details of the defence reductions will not be disclosed until the annual defence White Paper next month. However, they will affect the "tail" rather than the "head" of Britain's defence, including research and development, which have already been cut by £40m from 1978-79 under the provisions of last year's Defence Review. Civilian manpower, reduced by 15,000 under the Defence Review, will face a further cut of, at least, an equal number. There will also be a further reduction in service manpower, but only a marginal one. The Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MRCA) programme for the RAF will be left untouched as a matter of policy because any cuts there would affect Britain's Nato commitment. The broad outline of the defence cuts was drawn up early last month after ministers and civil servants had worked on them during the Christmas recess.

French reinforce Djibouti garrison

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 5
Tension mounted today between France and Somalia after Djibouti after Somali troops opened fire yesterday on a French detachment at the frontier post of Loyda. The detachment had just freed 31 children who were kidnapped in a bus by members of the National Liberation Front of the Somali Coast (FLCS), an independence movement based in Mogadiscio and tacitly supported by the Somali Government. After the engagement, 10 which one child was killed and five injured, it was discovered that Frank Rutkowski, aged seven, was missing. It seems certain that he was taken across the border into Somalia as a hostage. Mr Olivier Stirn, the Minister for Overseas Territories, stated this morning. He added that the French Government had asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to take up the case while the embassy in Mogadiscio had been instructed to make representations. Parallel with these diplomatic steps, about 800 men were flown out early this morning to Djibouti to reinforce the French garrison of 4,000 men in the Territory of the Afars and the Issas. Along the frontier, French forces and the Soviet-made tanks of the Somali Army stand face to face. A curfew has been imposed in Djibouti from 9 pm to 6 am. New York, Feb 5.—France today quietly dropped its demand for an "extremely urgent" meeting of the United Nations Security Council to act on the Djibouti border clash.—UPI. Leadlog article, page 15

Business growth (biz'nis grōth)

Business growth (biz'nis grōth) Increased buying, selling and commercial transactions—abroad through Standard Chartered Bank. Standard Chartered are experts in overseas business. Our customers can draw from a unique pool of up-to-the-minute local knowledge of world-wide markets, continually updated by feed-back from our 1500 Group branches and offices in 60 countries across the world. This knowledge can help you increase your overseas business. Commercial opportunities, business climate, changing trends, local habits, likes and dislikes. This is our business. Ring Eric Bower, our Business Development Manager, today on 01-623 7500. Extension 2313.

Standard Chartered Bank Limited
helps you throughout the world
Head Office, 100 Lombard Street, London EC3N 3AB. A member of the Standard Bank Group.

The Donatello fund may make a profit

The Victoria and Albert Museum's appeal for £175,000 to enable it to buy the Donatello bronze relief of Madonna and Child, to prevent its export, looks as if it will make a profit of £22,000, perhaps creating some resentment among those who contributed to the appeal in memory of Lord Crawford and Balcarres. Page 2

Miners' leaders agree to £6

The last potential challenge to the Government's 55-pay-limit policy, was removed when leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers and of four unions in the electricity supply industry indicated willingness to abide by the policy. Page 4

Setback for profits

A report by the National Economic Development Office illustrates the steady decline in manufacturing profits since 1963. Return on assets in 12 major sectors has dropped from 10.2 to 6 per cent, after allowing for inflation. Page 17

RSPCA move to oppose angling

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is expected to decide to oppose angling when its council meets later this month. Mr Roy Crisp, the society's chairman, said it would want to differentiate between fishing for food and for sport. Page 7

Tindemans denial

Mr Leo Tindemans denied in Brussels that his response to European communists was proposing a "two-speed" EEC. He was recommending that certain countries (including Britain) should be allowed a longer time in carrying out agreements. He did not want a Europe à la carte. Page 8

£3,200m for US rail

A Bill to reshape and modernize American railways at an initial cost of £3,200m, with more Federal aid available, has been enacted by President Ford. Equipment for a new East Coast high-speed line may be bought from Britain. Page 9

Offenders' scheme

Special workers accused the Government of curbing expenditure on community service schemes for offenders which provide an alternative to prison. Freeing expansion would still be a promising innovation, they said. Page 3

Mercenaries' leaders in secret journey

Three of the organizers of the British mercenaries intended for Angola returned secretly by chartered aircraft from Belgium with funds for the operation. Meanwhile, the newly recruited mercenaries spent the day waiting for a flight after booking into a series of hotels. They are due to fly out today. Page 9

Petrol price war: BP to extend sales of cut-price petrol throughout Britain

after Shell's similar decision. 4 Common broadcasts: Regular radio broadcasts of House of Commons proceedings are unlikely to begin before autumn. 4 Poets' dispute: A postal ballot of Poetry Society members has settled a dispute about the composition of its council. 7 Malta: The Opposition walks out of Parliament after its deputy leader is suspended for eight days. 8 Lockheed: Allegations that the aircraft corporation has paid out some £5m in bribes and gifts shakes Japan's ruling party. 10

Rome News 2, 4, 7	Court 16	Obituary 16	TV & Radio 27
European News 8	Crossword 28	Parliament 16	Theatres, etc 11
Overseas News 9, 10	Diary 14	Sale Room 16	25 Years Ago 18
Appointments 16	Engagements 15	Science 6	Universities 15
Arts 17	Features 10, 14	Snow Report 12	Weather 16
Business 17-23	Law Report 12	Sport 12, 13	Wills 16
Church 6	Letters 12		

Features, pages 10 and 14	Levin on tribal battles of industry: Louis Herod looks at the human face of United States foreign policy: Far from the problems of hypochondria: Caroline Moorehead meets Sir Zettering	Leader page 15
Letters: On religion in schools, from the Rev Maurice Burrell and others: on election to a Scottish Assembly, from Lord Home of the Hirsel and Lord Perth	Leading articles: Company profits: Co-ordinate: Djibouti	Arts, page 11
David Robinson on Visconti's <i>Conversation Piece</i> : John Higgins and Alan Blyth at the opera: Alan Coren on <i>The Fishling Race</i> (BBC 2): Irving Wardle on <i>Honnet</i> (Round House Downstairs)	Sport, pages 12 and 13	Cricketer: John Woodcock analyses the West Indies' collapse in Australia: Football: Financial penalties proposed for bad conduct on the field
Obituary, page 15	Mr. Roger Livesey: Mr W. G. Constable	Business News, pages 17-23
Stock markets: Equities fell back on a lack of fresh support and the FT index lost 4.4 to 410.0	Financial Editor: Decca comes under pressure: an alternative for Fallis: Maurice Cortina examines the coal versus oil for power stations controversy in Britain	Business Diary: British Leyland and Cadbury Schweppes for car marketing director

HOME NEWS

Dismay over 'freeze' on community service schemes

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Social workers yesterday accused the Government of curbing expenditure on community service schemes for offenders which provide a much needed alternative to overcrowded prisons.

There are fears that Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, who has spoken of his concern about prison overcrowding, has lost an important battle with the Treasury.

In a letter to the Home Office, Mr Terence Bamford, assistant general secretary of the British Association of Social Workers, speaks of its dismay that "settlement makes provision only for the maintenance of community service schemes begun in the current financial years."

There are still seven areas without any provision for community service, including the West Midlands, one of the largest probation authorities, and there are many areas where community service is available only to one or two courts.

"Freezing any expansion means that the development of one of the most promising innovations in penal policy in recent years is to be stifled at a time when additional investment in non-custodial treatment is urgently needed."

The National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) and the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) are also concerned.

Mr David Mathison, of Napo, said that last year, when

Cities' plea on sending girls of 14 to prison

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Representatives of Britain's biggest cities are to urge the Home Secretary not to stop sending girls of 14 to prison until alternative secure provision is available.

The social services committee of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities said yesterday that ideally juveniles should not be remanded to prison, but there was no realistic alternative when unruly girls could not be remanded to local authority care.

The committee, which represents the six contributions to the worst difficulties over placing teenage girls, faces a dilemma. It feels that it is "particularly anomalous" to send girls of 14 to prison when they are on remand because, except in rare cases, they cannot be committed to prison.

But it points out that there are no detention centres for girls, and that training is no longer available to anyone aged 14. The committee therefore opposes the introduction of a restraint upon the practice of remanding 14-year-old girls to prison.

It will urge health authorities to make more provision for severely disturbed adolescents and wants the Government to examine urgently the obstacles faced by children's regional planning committees in providing such accommodation.

The Home Office is planning to phase out remanding girls aged 14 to prison to allay widespread concern about the practice.

The Government also amended the Children Act during its last stages to tighten the procedures for making "unusually" certificates under which juveniles can be sent to prison. Mr Robert Kilroy-Glik, Labour MP for Ormskirk, who led the campaign in the Commons, last night accused the committee of showing a "blinkered" attitude.

More than a hundred MPs have signed an early-day motion calling on the Government to devote more resources to building secure units and end sending children to prison. The select committee that studied the working of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, also called for an immediate end to the remanding juveniles to prison.

A study group on intermediate treatment, established under the Act as an alternative to custody, has been set up by the Home Office. It will examine the original concept of intermediate treatment and the way it has been translated into practice.

Chief Justice with quest for Ulster compromise

Tense situations defused by a sense of humour or a note bearing praise

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

With Ulster's constitutional Convention on the brink of failure, responsibility for extracting a last-minute compromise has been left in the hands of one man: Sir Robert Lowry, the province's amiable Lord Chief Justice. Almost daily for the next three weeks he will chair inter-party meetings that may provide the last chance of a political solution to the violence.

By choice Sir Robert has for the past 12 months been quietly fulfilling one of the most difficult and unenviable roles in British public life. It is not widely known that he waived the possibility of an additional salary as Convention chairman, although it is acknowledged that he is the one man guaranteed to emerge from the Convention experiment with his reputation enhanced.

A Protestant who appears as much at home in public as in Belfast, Sir Robert is a respected member of the Ulster establishment who has made the leap between the law and politics with surprising agility. Always a steady influence during the Convention's full sessions, he has now been jointly requested by the Government and the 78 members to take charge



Sir Robert Lowry: A steady influence

members of the Social Democratic and Labour Party who would doubt his integrity.

Sir Robert gained a double first in classics at Cambridge, then rose quickly on the legal ladder. He was appointed Lord Chief Justice in 1971, a week before the introduction of internment.

As a lawyer he was noted for his thoroughness and intellectual ability, a man with a practical rather than philosophical mind, not afraid to take controversial decisions. One of those was his refusal to admit evidence taken under the special interrogation techniques employed by the Army in barracks on the outskirts of Belfast.

As Convention chairman, he was conscious of the weight and physical abuse aimed at Stormont speakers in the recent past and worked from the outset to establish rapport with the members. Outstanding speeches were praised in handwritten notes and small private lunches arranged. His broad sense of humour helped to defuse tense situations, and his grasp of procedure proved a match for the Convention's most formidable participant, the Rev Ian Paisley.

Privately Sir Robert would probably tend towards a moderate Unionist viewpoint, but his personal opinions have so far remained a secret. Out

Donatello appeal may make a profit

By Geraldine Norrman
Sale Room Correspondent

It looks as if the Victor and Albert Museum will make a profit on the Donatello appeal. There appears to be precedent for this, and the museum is running high about the profit should be distributed.

The museum has raised £132,000 from its own purchases and private contributions. A limited edition of silver replicas of Donatello's masterpiece are for sale; a museum receives £110, if sold, and present donors receive £10, if sold. The museum will have a more formal sale part in the inter-party sessions.

With a handful of aides Sir Robert flew to Westminster on January 12 and sat through the debate on Ulster in the gallery, occasionally noting opinions.

Rev. observers in Belfast doubt that the unanimous verdict of British MPs on the need for an agreed solution will be forcefully transmitted when he chairs the crucial confrontation between the "loyalist" coalition and the SDLP in a few days time.

When it was announced that the museum needed £175,000 to save the Donatello, the export, the museum said it was purging every penny it could from purchases towards the bronze. That totalled £94,000 and meant taking £100,000 from the museum's £100,000 fund. The museum also has a promise of £60,000 from National Art Collections Fund.

The death of Lord Crawford and Belconne a few days after the announcement created a special situation. The museum said the Donatello should be sold to the nation, but the museum announced that needed another £25,000.

Only on Tuesday was the sale of the 750 silver replica of the Donatello announced. Purchasers are coming forward with great enthusiasm. The museum will produce silver casts on a non-profit basis for the sake of the De Lauro. The Government will receive £26,250 in value-added tax on the casts but is making no contribution.

Those who generously contributed to the appeal, saving their own financial resources in memory of Lord Crawford, are feeling somewhat resentful about the sale of the Donatello.

The museum announced last night that if the appeal made profit it would return the money to the donors. If the target exceeded £175,000, the museum would be unnecessary to support the museum's actions, grant to the full.

Rape Bill would restrict publicity for victim

By Our Political Staff

An all-party private member's Bill to amend the law relating to rape, published yesterday, includes a provision that in the relevant cases the defendant's belief that a woman was consenting to sexual intercourse should be a matter the jury has to consider.

The Bill was presented by Mr Robin Corbett, Labour MP for Hemel Hempstead, and has the support of nine Labour backbenchers, one Conservative and one Liberal.

It restricts the publication, after an accusation of a rape offence has been made, of particulars identifying the complainant except in special circumstances. But a subsection requires the restriction to be lifted when publicity is necessary for the collection of evidence either before the trial or for an appeal.

The Bill provides that at a trial for a rape offence evi-

'Doubt over explosive on gloves'

By Clive Borrell

Prosecution evidence that traces of nitroglycerine had been found on gloves used by a Belfast woman were under review this week by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy. One elderly man had been without gas for more than a year because he could not pay a bill of £26.86.

"The Government can no longer refuse to act in the light of this week's tragic deaths from hypothermia," Mr David Holman, director of Age Concern, said last night. "Half the nation's old people are walking about in rooms with temperatures below 60°F. If an employer ran a factory at that temperature he would risk prosecution. Yet no one local authority has applied for a grant to insulate the homes of elderly people."

Students at Durham University are helping local friends of the Earth conservation group by carrying out a survey of old people's housing. They are offering to insulate lofts free of charge and provide other help to reduce heat loss.

Death in cold: Mrs Nellie Bridge, aged 56, of London Road, Westfield, died yesterday after being taken to hospital with a low body temperature (the Press Association reports). She was found collapsed in her flat on Wednesday.

Age Concern said yesterday that local groups were finding

'Doubt over explosive on gloves' Power cut-offs to be reviewed

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Electricity Council last night agreed to keep under review its procedures for preventing disconnections of supplies to elderly consumers and families with young children.

It did so at a routine meeting with the electricity and gas industry unions, which said that they were under pressure to stop such disconnections because of mounting public concern over hypothermia deaths.

The Electricity Council said that the unions accepted that procedures already existed to prevent disconnections in cases of hardship. But the unions are concerned that the procedures are not being monitored effectively and that the number of disconnections after liaison channels have been used.

Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, said yesterday that he was "deeply concerned" to learn that hardship was occurring.

In a letter to Mr Frank Field, director of the Child Poverty Action Group, who has asked the Crown to set up a select committee to look into the issue with his union's executive. Age Concern said yesterday that local groups were finding

cases where elderly people had energy supplies disconnected, and a sense of the reassurance earlier this week by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy. One elderly man had been without gas for more than a year because he could not pay a bill of £26.86.

"The Government can no longer refuse to act in the light of this week's tragic deaths from hypothermia," Mr David Holman, director of Age Concern, said last night. "Half the nation's old people are walking about in rooms with temperatures below 60°F. If an employer ran a factory at that temperature he would risk prosecution. Yet no one local authority has applied for a grant to insulate the homes of elderly people."

Students at Durham University are helping local friends of the Earth conservation group by carrying out a survey of old people's housing. They are offering to insulate lofts free of charge and provide other help to reduce heat loss.

Death in cold: Mrs Nellie Bridge, aged 56, of London Road, Westfield, died yesterday after being taken to hospital with a low body temperature (the Press Association reports). She was found collapsed in her flat on Wednesday.

Age Concern said yesterday that local groups were finding

Cheque to pay for weekend 'treat' bounced

Sir Yvo Henlaker-Heaton, aged 21, "bounced" three cheques after receiving a weekend and her three children to a weekend at an hotel, Thorford Magistrates' Court, Norfolk, was told yesterday.

Sir Yvo, a trainee bakery manager, was fined a total of £125 after admitting three charges of obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception.

Inspector Peter Pilgram said Sir Yvo booked into the Thomas Paine Hotel, Thorford, for three nights last month, using the name of his late father, Sir Yvo Henlaker-Heaton. He paid with a £150 cheque from his father's cheque book and had cashed two other cheques for £10 each, using the same cheque book.

Sir Yvo said in a statement: "I had the urge to try to help other people and thought that I would bring them here to help them get out of their unfortunate environment."

Government challenged on committee majorities

By Our Political Staff

Mr Adkins, the Opposition Chief Whip, has asked the Committee of Selection, which chooses the MPs who sit on the standing committees working on legislation, to examine whether the Government is still entitled to a majority on them.

He has suggested that because Mr James Sillars, MP for Ayrshire, South, and Mr John Robertson, MP for Paisley, who have joined the new Scottish Labour Party, have been "excluded" from the Labour Party in Scotland they should not count in the Government's ranks in the Commons.

Mr Mellish, Government Chief Whip, has retorted that the two men still receive the

Defence gives names of 'betting syndicate'

An Irish police superintendent and a peer's son were named as Preston Crown Court, Lancashire, yesterday as members of a betting syndicate, who were alleged to have attempted a £300,000 coup on three horses; Ankerwyke, Opera Cloak and Gay Future. Two men deny conspiring to cheat bookmakers in the Republic of Ireland and Britain.

Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, for the defence of William Murphy, a Cork racehorse owner, named the policeman as Shammas McMahon and Mr Michael Morris, the son of Lord Killanin. The other names named were Patrick O'Leary, John Horgan, Michael Ross and Robert Henry. Charged with Mr Murphy is Kenneth Collins, aged 38, a trainer, of Troon, Strathclyde.

Mr Collins told the jury that

Firemen warned on red lights

By Our Labour Staff

Fire engine drivers are being warned by their union leaders against crossing red traffic lights in an emergency, despite a new regulation allowing them to "give way" signs.

Mr Terence Parry, general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, has posted about the new regulation in a letter to Mr Croxall, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said the union would continue to refuse to give legal aid to members causing an accident through crossing red lights and would strongly urge members not to drive through them.

Judge's quest on 13 barristers

Judge Clarke, QC, said Central Criminal Court yesterday that the appointment of barristers to defend defendants in an affair would be investigated as a possible waste of public money.

He said: "I regard it as my duty in the administration of justice to see that money is not wasted. I have found at the end of the day that this was a simple question of the timing of the case which will be adjusted accordingly."

Discharge for man who stole firm's wine

After admitting stealing champagne and other wines and spirits valued at £75 from a former employer, Edward Maudling, aged 21, of Goswami Avenue, Fulham, London, was granted a year's conditional discharge and ordered to pay £50 costs at Hammersmith Magistrates' Court, Westminster, yesterday.

Mr Maudling, son of Mr Reginald Maudling, MP, and now a £20-a-week wine salesman with another company, admitted stealing 25 bottles of wine and two bottles of spirits from the shop of J. H. James and Co, of Brompton Road.

Inspector James Beck said Mr Maudling, while working for the company, bought wines for his own use or to resell in auctions. He would pay by instalments. But when he left the business in January he had made no attempt to pay for the drinks he had bought last November. The drinks had all been recovered.

Mr David Napley, for the defence, said: "There is no question at all that when he took these wines there was not the slightest intention of paying for them. It was an instalment basis." Mr Maudling had overbooked the £75 outstanding payment when he left the firm.

Mr Roderick Romaine, the magistrate, told Mr Maudling: "I am satisfied that you had not the intent to steal but formed the dishonest intent at a later stage."

Mr Wilson rejects honours 'fondling' charge as a slur

By Our Political Editor

Mr Wilson bitterly replied last night to charges made in the Commons on Monday by Mr William Hamilton, a Labour backbencher, that the Prime Minister "fondles his patronage like a bridegroom fondles his bride on their honeymoon night."

Mr Wilson said he was "not a bridegroom" and that his friends and relations and to the raincoat sellers—this I find intensely corrupting in this place."

In a letter to Mr John Watkins, Labour backbencher, another Labour backbencher, Mr Wilson wrote: "I am still not clear whether his motivation is animus against the Prime Minister or animus against the Crown." He said that in 1966 he had announced that he was discontinuing recommendations for honours "for party and political services" and the facts did not justify Mr Hamilton's slur.

Thrombosis death after woman changed pill

From Our Correspondent
Stevenage

A woman who changed her contraceptive pill after eight years on the advice of her family planning clinic died of thrombosis six weeks later.

A verdict of misadventure was recorded yesterday at an inquest at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, on Mrs Myrna Richings, aged 33, of Webb Rise, Stevenage.

Mr Peter Richings said his wife had been taking Volidan for eight years but changed to Minovion on the advice of the clinic.

Several weeks later she com-

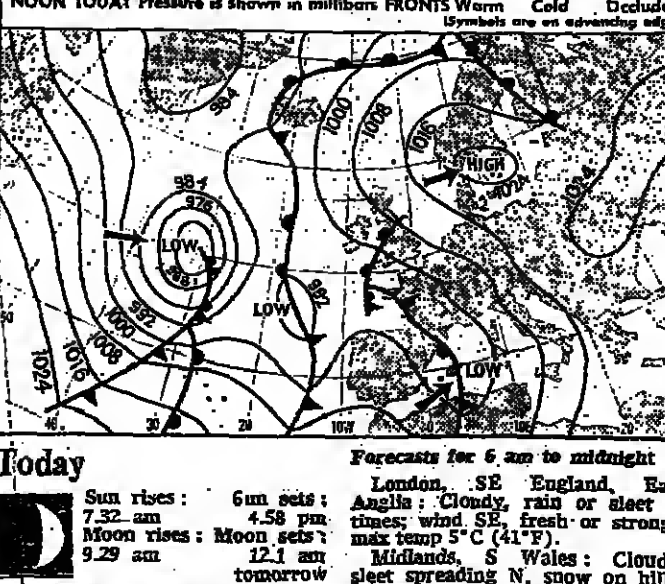
Quarries could destroy Dungeness, inquiry told

Removal of shingle at Dungeness, Kent, could destroy the area, wiping out much of its unique ecology and restricting escape for residents in the event of unusually high flood tides, a planning inquiry at Lydd was told yesterday.

Any breach of the narrow belt of shingle that would be left might seriously affect rain-catchment area close by for public water supply.

The fears were expressed by Mr Paul Jarvis, secretary of the Lydd, Greatstone, New Romney and District Ratepayers' Association. The association is objecting in an appeal by Eall

Weather forecast and recordings



Yesterdays

London: Temp: max. 6.5, min. 3.3. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

Manchester: Temp: max. 5.5, min. 2.5. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

Birmingham: Temp: max. 5.5, min. 2.5. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

Cardiff: Temp: max. 5.5, min. 2.5. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

Edinburgh: Temp: max. 5.5, min. 2.5. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

Glasgow: Temp: max. 5.5, min. 2.5. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

London: Temp: max. 5.5, min. 2.5. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

Manchester: Temp: max. 5.5, min. 2.5. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

Birmingham: Temp: max. 5.5, min. 2.5. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

Cardiff: Temp: max. 5.5, min. 2.5. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

Edinburgh: Temp: max. 5.5, min. 2.5. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

Glasgow: Temp: max. 5.5, min. 2.5. 37°F. Humidity: 75%. Wind: SE, fresh to strong. Sea: moderate or rough. Visibility: 10 miles. Clouds: 100%.

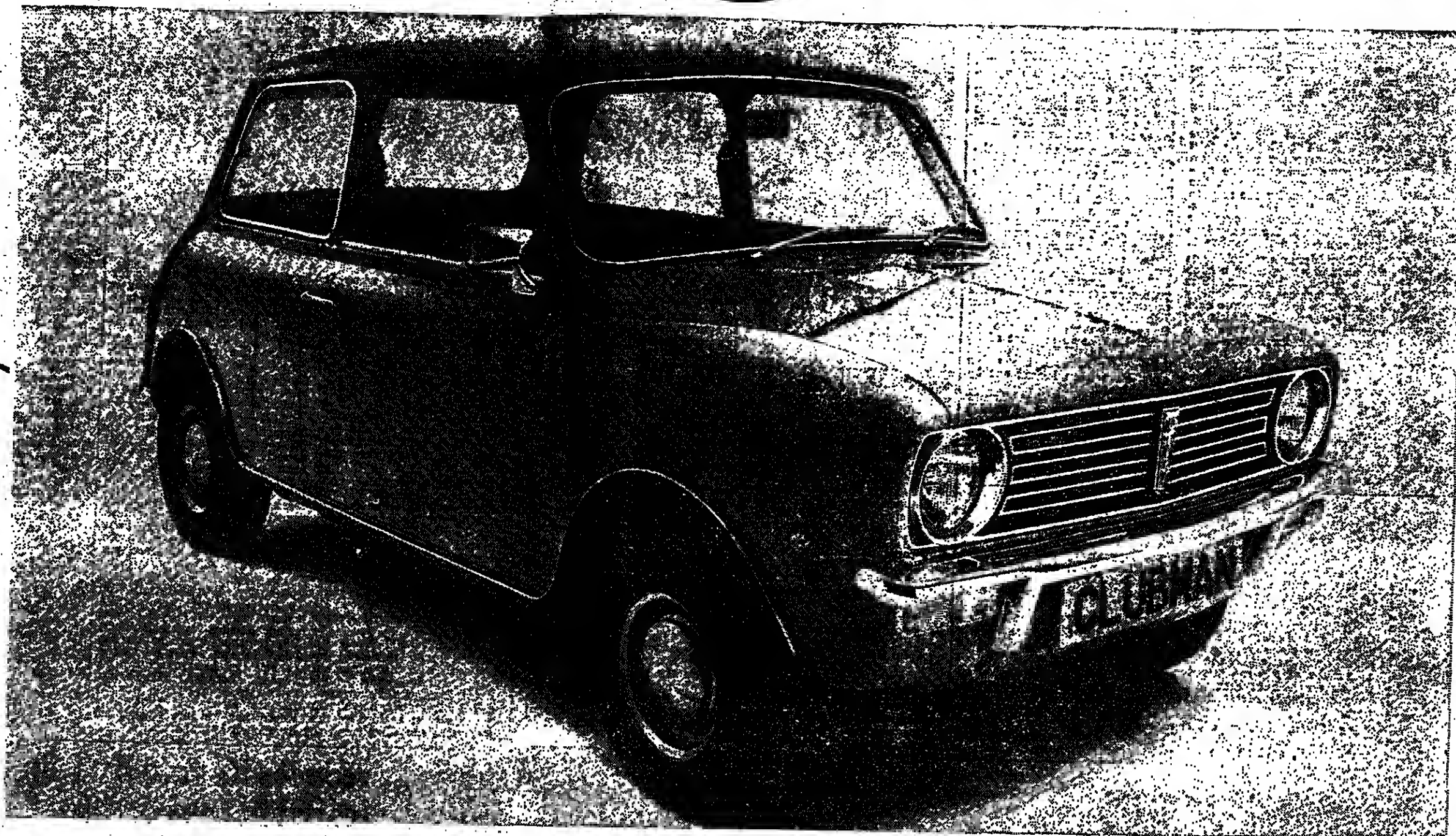
Overseas selling prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	100 lbs	£1.10
Barley	100 lbs	£1.05
Oats	100 lbs	£1.00
Rye	100 lbs	£1.05
Malt	100 lbs	£1.10
Beer	100 lbs	£1.10
Whisky	100 lbs	£1.10
Vodka	100 lbs	£1.10
Gin	100 lbs	£1.10
Rum	100 lbs	£1.10
Brandy	100 lbs	£1.10
Liquor	100 lbs	£1.10

Free 69...

150

The right car.



Right now.

If ever the time was right for Mini®, it's right now.

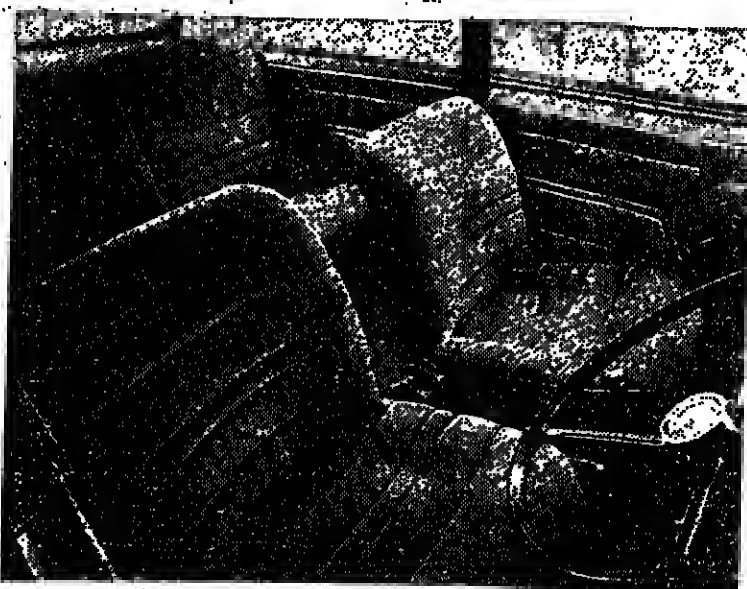
When has petrol economy mattered more?

Autocar's latest Economy Comparison† delivered figures of 51.5 for the Mini 850 and 45.8 for the 1000.

Both these models thrive on 2-star.

When have we needed more comforting?

The Mini has been fitted with seats and interior which, as you see in the nan, pictured on right, is a long from the 'basics' and in some cars.



When has real after-sales back-up been so important?

Every new Mini comes with Supercovers which you:

1. Free 24 hour on-the-spot AA roadside assistance.
2. Free get-you-there AA Relay recovery service*.
3. No limit to mileage for first-year warranty.
4. Free 69-point check-out service, before delivery.

When has a little more fun meant so much?

The Mini really is a car that's fun to drive. Lively, responsive and considerate. And with a new 1098cc engine in the Clubman, the Mini's performance is as exciting as ever.

When has value for money been so essential?

All Minis, except the GT, fall in the cheapest insurance categories. The running costs are comparatively painless and, as you can see from this extract from Drive (Jan/Feb 1976), the Mini holds its value better than its competition.

Leyland Minis retain their value better than other popular cars for up to three years from new—long enough to make one a good investment, if it is sold again within a couple of years. That's the conclusion of a recent DRIVE survey which monitored depreciation of last year's 15 most popular models.

When is the right time to visit your Austin or Morris showroom and test drive a Mini? Right now!

The right car. Right now.



From Leyland Cars. With Supercovers.

*U.K. Mainland only.

†Convey drive over 130 miles of mixed driving conditions not exceeding 50 m.p.h.

Mini prices from £1361.88 (Clubman £1565.46) including front seat belts, car tax and VAT (Number plates and delivery extra).

HOME NEWS

Mining and power union leaders fall into line behind the Government's wage-limit policy

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The success of the 16 pay policy was finally confirmed yesterday when leaders of 30,000 miners and power station workers indicated willingness to accept the TUC-Government wage bargaining limits.

The negotiating team of the National Union of Mineworkers dropped its insistence that a rise should be paid on basic rates, rather than added as a cash supplement to earnings, and voted unanimously to accept the National Coal Board's offer in line with TUC policy.

Talks on a pay rise for 105,000 power workers were adjourned amicably until next month after the four electricity supply unions had said they would accept the 16 rule. Those developments, coming from the militancy discredited the first round of voluntary wage restraint under the social contract, remove the most powerful potential challenge to the incomes policy.

The NUM decision must be ratified by the union's full executive next Thursday, but that is regarded as no more than a formality.

The pending settlement of the pit pay claim will cost the NCB about £75m in a full year, and will lead to an application for increases in the prices of coal products of about 15 per cent. That will in turn push up the price of electricity, at a time when the Electricity Council is already thinking of asking for rises of up to a fifth.

Although the miners have accepted the TUC policy that the increase must not go on basic rates and therefore produce higher overtime pay, the NUM is asking for the step to be taken "as soon as possible". The union has asked for consolidation of the money into basic rates from September 1.

NUM militants are looking to the next pay round for a challenge to wage restraint. The Nottinghamshire area, usually reckoned to be a moderate coalfield, is considering asking for restoration of last year's left-wing demand for £100 a week for faceworkers, and the union's moderate president, Mr Joseph Gormley, is known to be keen to proceed with such a claim as soon as the collective bargaining climate permits.

Mr Gormley, who has publicly condemned any extension of the principle of flat-rate pay rises, said last night: "We must reserve our position until later in the year. I cannot give any commitments about that time."

Moderate NUM leaders want talks with the coal board on a new productivity deal to replace the existing but practically defunct agreement, described by Mr Gormley as "a complete fiasco". The agreement, based on national output, has paid out a bonus in only one of the four quarters it has been operating, and output is lower now than last year.

The moderates want negotiations on a scheme based on pits or areas of the kind previously rejected by the men in a pit head ballot, which could be agreed upon now and introduced when government policy permitted. That step would be fought inch by inch by the left.

NALGO strike committee: The National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO) yesterday set up a special strike operations committee (our Labour Staff writes). Seventy-three NALGO members are in official strike in support of 21 workers in Edinburgh and Bournemouth, who, the union says, have been locked out by the corporation.

NALGO said: "The dispute concerns the refusal of British Gas to make a commitment to white-collar staff to pay them for extra duties involved in a new working scheme for manual workers in the industry."

Commons radio unlikely before autumn

By Maria Huckerby
Political Staff

Regular radio broadcasts of the proceedings of the House of Commons are not likely to begin before autumn, it became clear yesterday.

The House has yet to give its assent to the idea, but even if such approval is given, it is likely to be difficult to bring in broadcasting before the summer recess.

The Government's business managers are disappointed that

the broadcasting subcommittee of the House of Commons Services Committee has taken so long to complete its report on the subject.

While that was partly due to there were some opponents of sound broadcasting on the subcommittee who were pressing for an amendment that would have completely recast the report.

Mr Short, Leader of the House and Lord President of the Council, said in the Com-

mons yesterday that the report had been discussed by the full Services Committee and would be published "in the very near future".

There would be a debate on the report in the House as soon as possible, and it would be on a free vote.

The House is still divided on the issue of allowing a permanent system to replace the original short experiment in broadcasting, but it is now appears likely that the proposals will gain majority support.



One of the streets of Millfield, where residents are battling to save their threatened community.

Millfield fights to survive

From John Young
Planning Reporter
Sunderland

Nearly 300 hundred people crowded into a bitterly cold church hall in the Millfield district of Sunderland on Tuesday evening to protest at the threatened destruction of their community. The issue, already notorious in the North-east, may well become a test of the Government's readiness to force local authorities to attend more to public opinion.

There are, or were, thousands of Millfields in the country, peaceful, proud, and even prosperous working-class areas with a high proportion of owner-occupiers (in Millfield's case, about three fifths).

The Government has belatedly conceded that many of them could or should have been saved, but many local authorities would still like to raze the remainder and pack the

inhabitants off to new council estates.

Mr John Blackburn, a Labour councillor who opposes his party on the question, says he is convinced that his colleagues would like to see Millfield destroyed. But, as an alternative, the council has proposed that almost the whole district, about 700 houses, might be declared a housing action area, which would qualify it for improvement grants from the Government covering three quarters, and in some cases, nine tenths, of the cost of improvement.

The main criteria for a housing action area, however, are acute social stress and deprivation, which in effect mean overcrowding. Millfield, being neither overcrowded nor professionally deprived, would be unlikely to qualify.

Adjoining the town centre, it consists mainly of attractive single-storey mid-Victorian terrace cottages. Houses for sale in the past have attracted ready buyers, particularly young couples. Its main difficulty is planning blight caused by years of council indecision and changes of mind.

In the late 1960s, when it was threatened with demolition by the council, which was then Conservative-controlled, Millfield was the subject of a book, *People and Planning*, by Norman Dennis, now a lecturer at Newcastle University. Mr Dennis, who is one of the leaders of the latest campaign to save the area, argued in the book that professional planners had nothing in common with, and too little contact with, the people whose interests they were supposed to serve.

When Labour regained control of the council in 1972 it promised, among other things, that Millfield would be preserved. In June, 1974, residents were told that local authority mortgages and improvement grants would be freely available; some of them say they were told "the houses would be kept for at least another 30 years, but the council denies that."

Then, last November, came a shock: a study published by the council, said that a random survey, carried out with advisers from the Department of the Environment, had shown that more than a third of the houses were too dilapidated to

be saved; many were unfit for human habitation. Pending a full survey, which might take several years, all further mortgages and grants were suspended.

Since the report was published the residents have formed street committees and have asked the local government ombudsman to intervene. Their demands are straightforward. They do not want to be rehoused, least of all in council houses; they do not want a housing action area; they want the survey, which they regard as wasteful and irrelevant, to be abandoned; above all they want to know that the money they have invested has not been wasted and that their houses are not worthless.

Most of them expect that eventually Millfield will be regarded as if only because the council can no longer afford comprehensive redevelopment. But by then it might be too late. In one street alone the council has had to acquire 11 houses because, inevitably, there were no other buyers. Despite assurances that they would not be left empty, all have been hoarded up.

Borough reduces its rate by 1.8p but big rises are feared in the counties

By Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent

Taunton Deane Borough Council, Somerset, will make a cut in its rate for 1976-77 of 13 per cent, reducing this year's rate of 13.6p by 1.8p, if it accepts the recommendations of its finance officials.

That will be the result of economies within the council plus the "standstill" in local government spending sought by the Government. Ratepayers in the borough will, however, face an increase in their total rate bill, caused by a lively increase of 4.5p, about 9 per cent, in the Somerset County Council precept and of about 3.5p, 31.6 per cent, in water charges.

In a report to the policy and resources committee of Taunton Deane council, Mr Kenneth Horne, chief executive, said that several desirable items of expenditure had been cut out, fees and charges for most services had been raised, and council house rents would go up in April.

He said that despite quite considerable increases in the council's responsibilities since reorganization fewer staff were employed than the total in the constituent authorities before reorganization. An accumulated surplus from previous years

enabled the council to offset costs and achieve a net reduction.

At the other end of the scale, Surrey County Council's policy coordinating committee has recommended a precept of 59.37p, an increase of just over 10p, or 20 per cent, above the 1975-76 figure.

To restrict the increase to that figure, the council has had to make extra cuts of £3.5m to its original budget estimates because of a change in the distribution in the rate-support grant.

It is likely that in the non-metropolitan areas, the county precepts will show a higher increase than the district rates because, within the general standstill, there are elements of growth, most of which occur in county services.

Mr R. L. Cowan, of Nottinghamshire County Council, told a meeting of the Association of County Councils on Wednesday that the growth in county services might be nearly 3 per cent, including 2 per cent on education and 3.5 per cent on social services, which were laid down in government guidelines. While local authorities are busy fixing their rates for the year beginning in April, the London Boroughs Association is

urgently seeking talks with Government in an attempt to find ways of recovering estimated £26m owed by payers.

The sum is owed mainly large firms in industrial London who are withholding part of the annual rate bills on the result of on-site appeals against assessments.

The arrears have been mounting since 1973, when the of appeals were lodged. Under the General Rate Act, 1967, ratepayers are allowed to withhold half of any increase if they have standing appeal against valuation assessment.

Under a special arrangement with the Greater London Council, boroughs in the over-rate collection may hold part of their payment to the GLC to bid for a deficiency in charges. London ratepayers in the GLC's annual rate p

Mr Leslie Hillard, of the LBA's general committee, said yesterday in the cities of London and Westminster firms holding more than



There's a better working life for everyone in this guide.

It tells you about the new Employment Protection Act, a major piece of legislation that's important to everyone who works for a living. Employers and employees.

The Act is very wide in scope, and covers many different aspects of working life. But it has a single basic aim: to create a climate in which employers and employees can work more closely together, and so make British industry and commerce more productive.

The Act lays the groundwork for this improved co-operation. By encouraging more collective bargaining - and in this connection the independent Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service will have an important part to play - and by providing extra protection and greater job security for all workers.

Managers and executives, manual and non-manual workers, full and part-time

employees - the Act provides benefits for men and women at every job level and in every kind of job.

Some of these benefits will become effective soon. For example, from 8th March, procedures that employers and trade unions must follow in handling redundancies (for which a separate explanatory leaflet is available). Other provisions - such as remedies for unfair dismissal - will be introduced during the Summer. And some provisions will come into effect early in 1977. For example: anyone on short-time or lay-off will then be protected by guaranteed payments and a woman leaving to have a baby will be entitled to maternity pay.

This gradual phasing in of the Act is designed to help employers with any arrangements or adjustments they need to make. And, as the Act comes into operation,

that should mean a better and more productive working life for everyone.

Whether you are an employer or an employee, this important Act concerns you. Get the guide now - and find out more facts about Employment Protection. You can obtain it from your nearest Unemployment Benefit Office, Employment Office or Job-centre. Or send in the coupon to: H.M.S.O. (S14B), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NY.

Please send me a copy of:

☐ 'Employment Protection Act - An Outline'

☐ 'Handling Redundancies' PL 581 (temp.)

Name

Address

T6/2

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

Chess sets and soap may mean death for species

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A survey of luxury goods made from the hides, hair, nails, teeth and bone of animals listed in the Red Data Book as in danger of extinction has been prepared to show the loopholes in the import regulations into the United Kingdom.

The items, which include handbags, chess sets, cloth, soup, soap and attaché cases, are described in today's issue of *New Scientist* by Miss Joanna Gordon-Clark and Mr David Pedley, of the Friends of the Earth organization.

They urge support for an Endangered Species Bill which Lord Wynne-Jones has introduced as a private member's Bill in Parliament.

The survey reads like a consumer guide to some of the best-known London stores. The items include turtle oil soap,

costing £3.50 for 24 bars; all eight marine turtles are listed in the Red Data Book of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

An ivory chess set, priced at £1,100 and carved in Italy, is set against the fact that the Indian elephant is threatened with extinction and the African one is declining rapidly.

Vicuna cloth is available at £275 a metre. The four countries in which the vicuna is found, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina and Peru, try to ban exports but are unable to get a complementary regulation in the United Kingdom and other countries banning imports of the cloth.

Crocodile skin handbags from France, Italy and Belgium sell at up to £1,000. All members of the crocodile family are listed as endangered creatures.

Hospital children lack visits by teachers

By Our Education
Correspondent

Educational needs of children in hospitals are being neglected, according to this month's issue of *Where*, the educational magazine of the Advisory Centre for Education, published today.

Moyra Bremner, a teacher and journalist, says that more than a third of children's wards have no visiting teacher and more than two thirds have no play group.

Hardly any hospitals outside London have play groups, she writes: "In 145 children wards there is no teaching provision, no play leader, no nursery nurse, no occupational therapist and no voluntary help: in fact, nothing that would either soften the impact of hospital or help a child to continue his normal intellectual and emotional development during his stay."

She suggests that hospitals should be encouraged to use some of the money left over through failure to recruit nurses to pay play leaders and finance play groups.

Children from large families are at risk educationally, according to another article in the magazine. It is based on findings by the National Child Development Study, a research programme by the National Children's Bureau into 15,000 children born in one week in March, 1958.

Where families include five or more children they are on average 26 months behind only children in reading, and up to a year behind them in mathematics by the age of 11.

The research suggests that being one of a large family is a worse handicap than coming from a disadvantaged social class background, and that those most at risk are younger

Life jail and second trial for murder

From Our Correspondent
Perth

Alasdair McCrorie, already stood trial for the murder of a woman in Perth, yesterday after the jury had found him guilty of the crime. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

McCrorie, 34, was a papermill worker. He was born in Perth, Scotland, and was living in Perth at the time of the murder. He was arrested in Perth on October 10, 1975, and was held in Perth Prison.

In 1960 he was the same court of Leslie man, who was associated with the attack on the woman. He was then found guilty of the crime and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The survey shows that children in large families are at risk educationally, according to another article in the magazine. It is based on findings by the National Child Development Study, a research programme by the National Children's Bureau into 15,000 children born in one week in March, 1958.

Where families include five or more children they are on average 26 months behind only children in reading, and up to a year behind them in mathematics by the age of 11.

The research suggests that being one of a large family is a worse handicap than coming from a disadvantaged social class background, and that those most at risk are younger

ADVERTISEMENT

The Free World stands today in greater danger than at any time since the darkest days of World War II...

The Agony of Angola

Angola, while the West is looking on, Russian imperialism is going unchecked. The modern Russian war-machine, manned by Cuban intruders, bent on preventing a united major-government in this former Portuguese colony. Directing the destiny of minority MPLA, Russia wants an Angola which will be at its mercy.

When the Soviet colonisers first appeared on the Angolan scene in full strength to fill the vacuum left by Portugal, the FNLA-UNITA liberation movements appealed for assistance in the West. While some in the West reacted half-heartedly, and others remained uncommitted, South Africa refused. Said FNLA leader Holden Krugger in New York: "I am strongly against apartheid but I will say this for Africa, when they see a neighbour's house burning they come to put the fire."

South Africa's Role of Honour

In some quarters in the West it was said that, having Russia take over Angola would be preferable to being left on the same side as racist South Africa. In the First and Second World Wars the free world heard no such sentiments when South Africans (then far more racist than today) fought bravely on our side. Also in Korea, in the fight against a communist invasion, we accepted South Africa (under the government as today - only then far less enlightened) as a sturdy ally without reservations. The USA alone

honoured South African airmen with almost a hundred medals and had its 18th Bomber Wing play the first two bars of the South African national anthem every morning in honour of the South Africans' role.

Ironically enough, when these arguments against South Africa as a fighting partner were strongest in the journals of the West, South Korea unveiled a monument to the South Africans killed there in their fight against communism.

Verdict of 22 Nations

In Addis Ababa 22 black African nations did not seem to mind the South African 'taint' by voting against recognition of the MPLA as the single inheritor of Angola. They voted against this Russian-directed movement. Is it perhaps reluctance on the side of the West to fight communism that made it look for specious reasons to stay out, or did they really believe that a South African-assisted black majority force is less desirable in Angola than a Russian take-over?

If that is so, it's time to draw the curtain on the West.

The long-term problem

The Western World is now stuck with the long-term problem - the ceaseless expansion of the biggest imperialist power the world has ever seen. The advance of the Soviets threatens our whole way of life.



Photographed in Angola: firepower the Russians have put into the hands of Cuban-led, pro-Marxist forces. Top, Soviet multiple rocket-launcher and tanks. Below, automatic weapons from behind the Iron Curtain carried by MPLA soldiers.

A expected to angling as form of sport

would be better to make a clear statement about hunting and angling to decide.

The society was not planning any campaigns or demonstrations, but it felt it must say what was right and wrong. It had been accused over the years of being rather hypocritical and of sitting on the fence. It was now time to give some positive answers on all aspects of animal welfare.

No one on the council took part in any form of bloodsport, shooting or angling. Mr. Crisp, said, although he agreed that a number of RSPCA members "obviously do". They would still be members of the society, but he said the RSPCA did not want to dictate to people what they should do; it just hoped they would revise their views.

Mr. Robert Nuttall, chief executive of the National Federation of Anglers, which has about 500,000 coarse-fishing members, said he hoped the RSPCA would find out what was happening in angling before it made any statement. In coarse-fishing the catch is not normally eaten, but is returned to the water after weighing.

In the 73 years of the NFA's existence it had taken a close look at its practices. "If we think something is unsuitable, we stop it," Mr. Nuttall said. "We have made many changes to ensure there is no cruelty in coarse fishing; we even have a consultant biologist on our council to advise us on this."

The Salmon and Trout Association, which has 4,000 members, and the National Federation of Sea Anglers, which has about a million members, both denied that there is any cruelty in rod-and-line fishing.

Vote settles dispute in Poetry Society

By Our Arts Reporter

A dispute over the composition of the Poetry Society's general council has been resolved after a postal vote of the membership.

The result was announced yesterday. It also resolves a controversy about the editorship of the society's magazine, *Poetry Review*.

The postal ballot resulted in a two-to-one majority against a move at a recent special meeting to oust six members of the council and replace them with others chosen by the requesters of the meeting. Only about a third of the members voted, with 319 ballot forms received.

Resolutions that would have created a board of five members, instead of the present single editor, to edit *Poetry Review*, were lost by 195 votes to 124. However, the general council's own resolution that any group requiring a postal vote should pay for it did not carry the necessary 75 per cent majority: 58 per cent voted in favour.

Mr. Laurence Cotterell, the society's chairman, commenting on the resolution of contentious issues, which have received wide press coverage, said the society could now be concentrated on its proper work of fostering poetry appreciation and satisfying "the immense nationwide appetite" for readings by leading poets.

Government facing crucial challenge on dock work Bill

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Opposition whips intend to muster the full Conservative strength in the Commons on Tuesday in an attempt to defeat the Dock Work Regulation Bill, which seeks to extend the dock labour scheme to all cargo handling establishments within five miles of a waterfront.

This is the preeminent Bill of the session, and its defeat has been held up because of objections by several unions to the threatened incursion into their "territory" of the members of the docks and waterways section of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr. Foot, Secretary of State

for Employment, is said to have reached an agreement with the dissenting unions about changes to be made in the Bill, and his assurances on Tuesday may dissuade one or two union-sponsored Labour MPs who have been making threatening noises.

Mr. Atkins, Opposition Chief Whip, has refused any "pairing". This means that all Conservative and Labour MPs attending the plenary session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg will be called back to vote. There will be no pairing for the sick. If the sick-list does not change, that means that the Labour Party would lose three votes because of unavoidable absences.

The Liberals, the Ulster Unionists, and the Scottish and Welsh nationalists have all declared against the Bill, so the closest results this session.

Sir Peter Kirk, Conservative MP for Saffron Walden and leader of the Conservative group in the European Parliament, and Mr. James Scott-Hopkins (Derbyshire, West), his deputy, yesterday issued a protest and the Government's decision to bring the Bill on next Tuesday.

Mr. Mellish, Government Chief Whip, has told Labour backbenchers on the European delegation that his hand was forced because Mr. Atkins refused to pair. Mr. Atkins has explained that for a less important Bill he would have allowed a pairing, but his party wanted to resist this Bill with every vote possible because it was so objectionable.

Conservative spokesmen have said the Bill would put into the hands of the dockers a weapon that, in the event of a dock strike, would allow them to shut off the supply of imported food to the shops.

The Conservatives object to the Bill's extension of the dock labour scheme to "all harbours on the sea and every place within five miles of the sea or of any major inland waterway opening to the sea", which would bring many inland ports and cargo handling premises under the work rules of the National Dock Labour Board. The definition covers many inland waterways.

A compromise has apparently been reached, and it will be explained that long-established

cold storage, packaging and warehousing establishments, and operations not related to work directly transferred inland from the docks will be excluded from the scheme. But there are difficulties of definition about this concession, and the Government is still determined to bring within the dock labour scheme a large number of establishments that have been built away from the waterfront in recent years, largely to escape the difficulties experienced in the traditional dockland areas.

Mr. Booth, Minister of State, Department of Employment, told the Parliamentary Labour Party last night that the Government now had support for the Bill from all the unions, including the small ones.

Dismissed six seek reinstatement

By Ronald Kershaw

The "Ferrybridge six", who, an industrial tribunal decided this week, were unfairly dismissed by the Central Electricity Generating Board, are to seek reinstatement in their jobs at Ferrybridge C power station. At a meeting at the home of Mr. William Sarvent, general secretary of the Electricity Supply Union, to which the six belong, yesterday afternoon, they instructed their solicitor to apply immediately for reinstatement.

The decision was taken in spite of the fact that the chairman of the industrial tribunal, Mr. G. M. Smiles, went out of his way in the judgment published on Tuesday to explain why no recom-

mendation had been made for reinstatement of the six men. The unanimous conclusion of the tribunal, he said, was that reinstatement would not be practicable and in accordance with equity. He pointed out the risk of industrial strife at the power station if they were.

The Ferrybridge power station, he said, should not be subjected to further irresponsible action by the six, whom he described as "unyielding" and "irritant".

"We accept that we have been unyielding and possibly irritant, but we do not accept that we have been irresponsible. All we ask is that our record be looked at."

Members of the four unions at Ferrybridge represented on the national joint industrial

council that negotiates terms and conditions of CEGB employees, have indicated that they will oppose reemployment of the six men.

Our Labour Editor writes: The Electricity Council is not now expected to appeal against the finding of unfair dismissal brought in by the Leeds Industrial Tribunal. But an appeal about possible compensation terms may still be made to the Employment Appeal Tribunal, a body being set up under the 1975 Employment Protection Act under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Phillips and drawing on the industrial relations expertise of laymen from both sides of industry appointed on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor and the Department of Employment.

Aire Valley inquiry held up for the ninth time

From Michael Horsnell

The Aire Valley trunk road inquiry was called off for the ninth time yesterday after a protest by West Yorkshire County Council that hearings in private prevented law-abiding objectors from attending.

Mr. Ernest Ridge, the inquiry inspector, who, on Wednesday, decided to exclude the public because of constant disruption, agreed to the county council's request for an adjournment until next Tuesday, while a larger hall is sought. He indicated that he might reopen the inquiry to the public with stricter law enforcement.

Mr. Jeremy Burford, counsel for West Yorkshire County Council, said that law-abiding

objectors, who included members of his own council, were at the mercy of disruption from others in the tiny hall set aside by Mr. Ridge for the public, to which the inquiry proceedings were relayed.

Mr. David Keene, counsel for the Department of the Environment, said a move was unnecessary because only three objectors were present in the public hall yesterday. The protesters who stormed into the inquiry in the council chamber at Shipley town hall on Wednesday had boycotted the hearing.

In a statement later, Mr. Geoffrey Funnell, vice-chairman of Steeton with Eastburn Parish Council, called for Mr. Ridge's replacement by a commission of inquiry.

Payment allegation tied by police

proceedings in a case which is now sub judice.

"I have discussed the contents of your letter with the Director of Public Prosecutions and we do not think that any further or separate police investigations over and above those already in progress are necessary or could be justified."

Mr. Humphrey Atkins, Conservative Chief Whip, demanded that Mr. Smith should reveal the name of the person who had made the allegations. Yesterday Mr. Smith replied to Mr. Atkins that he was not permitted to disclose the name of the person concerned.

Mr. Smith added: "I would stress that I at no time alleged that such a payment had been made; merely that I had been told so, and I immediately, in the same breath, made it clear I did not believe it; nor do I."

Doctors worried by service plans

result of the consultants' ballot on the matter, expected to be announced on February 12, the juniors are also conducting their own survey.

A questionnaire to be sent out today asks them if they believe in the principle of freedom of choice for patients and doctors to receive and practise medicine privately and within the NHS; whether the compromise proposals worked out by Lord Goodman provide adequate safeguards for the continuation of a viable independent medical sector; and whether they would be prepared to resign or to take industrial action over the issue.

The result of the questionnaire should be available at the February 24 meeting.

MP accused of altering car test certificate

Arthur Lewis, Labour MP for Newham, North-west, appeared at Ealing Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday accused of altering a test certificate to obtain tax for a car. He denied that he altered the dates on an MOT certificate for one of his four cars.

He told police officers investigating the alleged offence that the only possible explanation was that two car cleaners who had taken the car for testing had altered the certificate and pocketed the test fee.

Mr. Dolran Williams, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said Mr. Lewis maintained that two kerbside car cleaners had knocked at the door of his home in Doveridge Gardens, Palmers Green, London, and asked to clean his Rover car. He had agreed, and asked them to repair his Ford Zodiac.

Afterwards they offered to take the Zodiac for testing as the MOT certificate was out of date. Mr. Lewis had handed over the documents of the car in case they were stopped by the police. They brought the car back later, saying it had been tested, but Mr. Lewis said he did not bother to check the documents.

The hearing was adjourned for three weeks.

Teachers jobless

students who completed their initial training last year.

Mr. Peirson said that about a quarter of the jobless trainees were not immediately seeking employment as teachers. The results of the survey were published on Wednesday by the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education.

"Come with us to a Qantastic world."



When you come with us you know it's going to be a big, friendly flight because that's the kind of people we are. After taking more passengers to our half of the world for longer than any other airline, we know exactly how you want to be looked after. And that's important on a long flight. Even our planes are big and friendly. Our 747B Jumbo gives you room to move around in comfort. So you can really make yourself feel at home. Asia, Australia and The Pacific.

Asia, Australia and the Pacific.

It's a Qantastic world. Go there with us from eight major European cities. Ten 747B's every week from London Heathrow.

See your travel agent about flying to all these Qantastic places: Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Paris, Vienna, Belgrade, Rome, Athens, Bahrain, Tehran, Damascus, Bombay, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Jakarta, Bali, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Manila, Port Moresby, Perth, Darwin, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Mauritius, Johannesburg, Noumea, Fiji, Tahiti, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Norfolk Island, Honolulu, San Francisco and Vancouver.

QANTAS
THE AUSTRALIAN AIRLINE

Ask your local Qantas travel agent or Qantas for details at: 1, Old Bond Street and Piccadilly, London W1. 500 Chiswick High Road, London W4 5SW or the Qantas desk, Terminal 3, London Heathrow Airport. Enquiries and Reservations London 01-295 1344 or Birmingham 021-643 4948/9, Bristol 0272-20 227/8, Manchester 061-832 7161 and Glasgow 041-248 76-54.

WEST EUROPE

Mr Tindemans says he proposes gradual move to economic union and not a Europe 'à la carte'

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 5

In his first public reply to criticism of his recently published report on European union, Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, today strongly denied that he was proposing a "two-speed" EEC with two different categories of membership. On the contrary, his aim was "to reinforce the Community in all its aspects".

All he was recommending, Mr Tindemans said, was that in the gradual move towards economic and monetary union, certain countries (such as Britain and Italy) would be allowed a longer time than their partners in which to implement jointly accepted commitments. All, however, would be under binding agreement to attain the same ultimate goal.

Far from wishing to accentuate the present differences between the economic and monetary policies of the Nine, his purpose was to help to reduce them through remedial action taken jointly within a Community framework. The last thing he wanted to see was "a Europe à la carte".

Mr Tindemans's defence of his proposals came in a speech at the opening in Brussels of a three-day congress of the European Movement convened especially to discuss his report. The European Movement embraces a variety of international non-government associa-

tions working for the greater unity of the continent.

Last month, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, expressed "serious doubts" about the two-speed concept saying that it could lead to the break-up of the EEC. He was given by M François-Xavier Ortoli, the President of the European Commission, and Sir Christopher Soames, one of its Vice-Presidents.

Despite his rejection of the two-speed label, Mr Tindemans did not show convincingly today that commentators had been unjustified in applying it to his proposals. He was much more persuasive in arguing that his recommendations were the only compromise response to an already existing situation.

It was a fact of life, he pointed out, that because of their difficulties, Britain, Italy and Ireland were less advanced along the road to economic and monetary union than the other six members of the EEC who had accepted the discipline of the joint currency from known as the "snake".

At present, the management and development of the snake system was essentially in the hands of the participating countries. What he was proposing was that henceforth it should be dealt with in a Community framework involving all nine members and the European Commission.

The Nine should agree on

action to strengthen the snake system and to enable weaker members to join. They should also increase the effectiveness of the European Monetary Co-operation Fund, which should become the embryo of a European central bank, in particular by some pooling of reserves.

There was no reason, however, why certain countries should not be given more time to implement these jointly agreed objectives, provided that they were able to satisfy the Council of Ministers and the European Commission that they had valid reasons for not proceeding at the same pace as their partners.

The thrust of Mr Tindemans's defence was that his proposals represented the only way of making any progress at all towards economic and monetary union, which he regarded as the indispensable foundation of European integration. The alternative would be to let the present stagnation continue with the risk of further fragmentation.

In a separate address, Mr Ortoli appeared to modify some of his earlier criticisms of the Tindemans report. He agreed that it was possible to envisage differences in the national implementation of common policies, provided the overall aim was to eliminate and not to accentuate existing disparities.

The Nine should agree on

Signor Moro on brink of precarious minority rule

From Peter Nicholls
Rome, Feb 5

Signor Aldo Moro, the Prime Minister-designate, today looked set to form a minority Christian Democrat Government. The indications are that it will be one of the most precarious governments in Italy's postwar history.

It is due tomorrow to report to the national executive of his party, armed with the Socialist promise of abstention in a vote of confidence on his proposed minority administration.

Signor Moro's bid for a minority government was made possible by the fact that the Social Democrats and Republicans would enable him to see through Parliament the measures he has devised to help the economy and to deal with the monetary crisis.

The decision on whether a minority administration is a viable idea will be made by the Christian Democrats tomorrow but in the face of strong criticism from Signor Visentini, the outgoing Minister of Finance, and Signor Moro's fiscal proposals.

When the Socialists brought down the Government on January 7 they justified their action on the ground that the country needed an emergency administration strong enough to deal with its troubles. National difficulties have markedly increased in the meantime. So have complications within Signor Moro's own party.

He has tried a variety of forms of coalition without success. The idea of a minority Christian Democrat Government was envisaged as a last resort simply to provide a ministry which could deal with the most urgent financial provisions and deal with business until the Christian Democrats and Socialists had held their national conferences.

Struggle to achieve democratic freedoms linked with demands for restoration of regional autonomy Bankers speak for Catalonia

From Richard Wigg
Barcelona, Feb 5

Catalonia is the region of Spain where the pressure from the citizens and an emerging political class on the Government for genuine democratisation is now strongest.

What is remarkable is the unity and the realism with which this political class is lobbying for its demands which stubbornly link the return of liberties enjoyed under the republic of the 1930s with a restoration of Catalonia's political autonomy.

In the recently formed Council of the Political Forces, the Basques, the Catalans and the Galicians have produced a series of demands on both issues which have been approved unanimously by 11 groups ranging from West European-style liberals (or Basque conservatives) to communists who carefully adopt the Italian party's now fashionable moderate approach.

While the Basques are divided concerning both the means and ends of their regional aspirations, the Catalans' pragmatism allows them to argue that political autonomy within a federal Spanish state should not be seen as an obstacle in the effort to democratise Spain, but as an element which could help achieve it.

It is, however, difficult for Madrid to brand the emerging Catalan politicians as "rabble-rousers" when the two leading

advocates of democracy and regional autonomy are both prominent members of the Barcelona "establishment" and bankers. They are Senor Ramon Trias Fargas, who is also a university professor, and Senor Jordi Pujol, a self-made man who once faced a death sentence when put on trial for speaking up for Catalan regional interests by the Franco regime.

Senor Trias leads the Esquerra Democratica which is recognised by the Liberal International.

He told me today: "We must now keep up the pressure on the Government, in the universities, factories and business, so that at least it produces a few tangible facts of democratic reform, such as the amnesty and political activities for the parties."

"If we can get near enough to a real democracy, if it appears that it would be worth while to start intervening in the process, they would not then be Fraga's elections, but our elections as well," Senor Trias Fargas, the Minister of Finance, has promised concessions with universal suffrage at municipal level this autumn and for a new Parliament next spring.

Senor Pujol, a social democrat who leads the Democratic majority of the half of the convergence of Catalonia, emphasised the importance of

the municipal elections in Barcelona. If the democratic opposition parties jointly succeeded in winning a substantial seats to be contested, the sitting councillors, handpicked by the Franco regime, would be without any authority, he argued.

What is crucial is that some of the rules of the democratic game are established. For a year or two Spain's democracy may be incomplete, but one the system has opened a few doors and the voters have gone through them, it should be impossible to bring them back," Senor Pujol remarked.

A return to an authoritarian regime would be a fatal blow, he said, that he was sure that after two or three years another attempt would be mounted to establish democracy in Spain.

The parties of the Council of the Political Forces of Catalonia refused a direct dialogue with the present Government, but if Senor Fraga manages to put through in the coming months a few key reforms, or if he manages to establish a tolerance of political liberties now emerging, all of them including the communists, are likely to fight the autumn municipal elections.

Despite this, the convergence of Catalonia is one of the regions where the communists might do well in elections.

Court close case of the cooked geese

From Dan van der Vez
Boon, Feb 5

The reputation of 40-ranga geese escaped today when the Land court in Bonn decided to drop proceedings against them in an action alleging a breach of peace.

Three judges dealt with the whole issue, a case involving a farmer and his geese, was now academic. The court was asked to rule on whether the farmer, encouraged by a ruling, now intends to renege on his promise.

The case opened last week when Herr Josef Elloff, a farmer, lodged a complaint with the court, claiming that the geese, the property of Karl-Heinz Heyden, a living next door, were continually disturbing him by eating his crops. He demanded a restraining injunction which would have obliged the farmer to keep his geese indoors by night. Herr Heyden, however, would have prevented him from doing this by claiming that the geese were "free-range" and have affected their taste, versus when served at Christmas lunch. Beside told the magistrates, the farmer was not only eating his crops but also having plastic bins at them.

They noted that only chief gander of the flock acted by honking loudly, which caused the symptoms of insecurity then subsided.

The lower court there threw out the complaint. Herr Elloff, convinced the farmer, as he argued in appeal, asked the State Court, however, to rule that the farmer's flock, decided to the matter further.

Normally, Herr Elloff put out, poultry reacted instinctively to being disturbed. It was not a flock of geese, he said, but a flock of geese. The court, which had been informed that the whole flock had been starved, decided to let the farmer to see for them. He said, they had asked Herr Heyden informally, on it that he wished to replace the flock, to fence them in, section of his property, and to remove them from the house.

Herr Heyden refused grounds of expense. At the matter rests, unless Elloff chooses to appeal, about the replacement of the flock, which would now pay the (determined) costs of action as well as the

Russian requests asylum in The Netherlands

From Our Correspondent
The Hague, Feb 5

Mr Konstantin Rusini, a Soviet veterinary surgeon, who has been hiding in The Netherlands since Christmas Eve, has been given a six-month residence permit while his application for political asylum is being considered.

Mr Rusini, who together with another veterinary surgeon had come to Holland to inspect cows which were to be shipped to the Soviet Union, left his hotel in the northern provincial capital of Groningen on December 24 shortly before he and his colleague were due to catch their aircraft back to Moscow. Dutch officials said at the time they feared he might have had an accident.

The Soviet Embassy applied to the Dutch authorities officially for information on Mr Rusini's whereabouts.

He apparently walked into a police station somewhere in the north of the country and applied for political asylum. When he did this is not known, nor is his place of residence at this moment.

The Soviet Embassy in The Hague has policed out that Mr Rusini has a wife and two children in Russia.

Arabs fail to stop forum on plight of Soviet Jews

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Feb 5

Arab and Soviet attempts to persuade the Belgian Government to ban a forthcoming world conference on Soviet Jewry were "totally incompressible", the organizers said today.

At a press conference in Brussels, where the conference is due to open later this month, Mr David Susskind, the secretary-general of the conference, said he was amazed that the Arab countries and the Russians were trying to stop an event of purely humanitarian dimensions. It was astonishing that these countries dared to ask a free country to act in a way which contradicted the very essence of its liberty.

In the past few days, Arab and Soviet authorities have protested against the planned conference, which is designed to draw public attention to what is considered to be the worsening plight of Jews in the Soviet Union.

This week, the Algerian, Egyptian, Iraqi, Syrian and Saudi-Arabian ambassadors called on Mr Rene Van Elst, the Belgian Prime Minister. They claimed that the conference was designed to encourage the emigration of

Soviet Jews to Israel in a way which would reinforce its military potential.

Mr Van Elst explained that the organization of the conference was completely outside the jurisdiction of the Belgian Government and that even if this kind were permitted provided there was no risk of them disrupting public order. The Government's attitude would be identical if the Palestinians, for example, were to organize a similar forum.

Mr Susskind said the organizers did not have to justify the conference to anybody. But he could say categorically that the participants did not wish to interfere with Russia's internal affairs, nor with the Arab-Israeli conflict. The conference was to deal with the problems of Soviet Jews and nothing else.

Announcing details of the three-day conference, he said he expected more than 1,000 delegates from 50 countries to attend. Participants would include such personalities as Mrs Golda Meir, the former Prime Minister of Israel, and Senator Frank Church, a leading member of the United States Senate's foreign relations committee.

CIA said to have plans for coup in Rome

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Feb 5

The United States Council for National Security has contingency plans ready in the event of Communist entry into the Italian Government, according to Mr Victor Marchetti, a former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent. He said that the final resort would be a military coup.

Mr Marchetti is quoted in the news magazine *Panorama* as saying that the CIA has a principal role in the formulation of these plans. The right-wing coup would be planned by the Italian counter-intelligence service which he describes as a "key element" in the CIA's plans.

The military coup would be followed by the installation of a military junta on the Chilean pattern.

The CIA would make use, he is reported as saying, not only of the Italian counter-intelligence service but also of neo-fascist groups and the Mafia.

TUC delegation may be sent to Spain

By Christopher Thomas

Mr Jack Jones, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, could head a Trades Union Congress delegation to Spain to support a campaign for democracy. It would be his first visit since the Spanish civil war in which he fought.

The possibility of sending a delegation will be considered on February 14 when 10 Spanish trade unionists, including one just released from political detention, meet British union officials at a conference in London.

The conference will consider whether British workers should support stringent measures to isolate Spain's trade and commerce, including a boycott of telephone and postal communications and a ban on transport to and from the country.

The TUC international committee, chaired by Mr Jones, this week passed a resolution demanding restoration of full democratic rights and free elections to the upper-middle class to attack socialism more easily when it came to power.

The aim of the Communist Party was to win power with its allies on the basis of the broadest popular consensus. This would make it possible to isolate the upper-middle class and beat it on its own ground.

Delegates back new image of French communism

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 5

Speakers on the second day of the French Communist Party congress defended the leadership's decision to drop the party's traditional role of the proletariat from its ideological arsenal.

M Georges Ansart, a member of the Politburo, had emphasized yesterday evening that this was a problem of semantics of some importance: "We want to show that we do not make a fetish of words." The objective was not merely to cease to frighten people off, but essentially to take into account the facts of the existing situation in France, and of the great changes in the past decades.

The conference will consider whether British workers should support stringent measures to isolate Spain's trade and commerce, including a boycott of telephone and postal communications and a ban on transport to and from the country.

The TUC international committee, chaired by Mr Jones, this week passed a resolution demanding restoration of full democratic rights and free elections to the upper-middle class to attack socialism more easily when it came to power.

The aim of the Communist Party was to win power with its allies on the basis of the broadest popular consensus. This would make it possible to isolate the upper-middle class and beat it on its own ground.

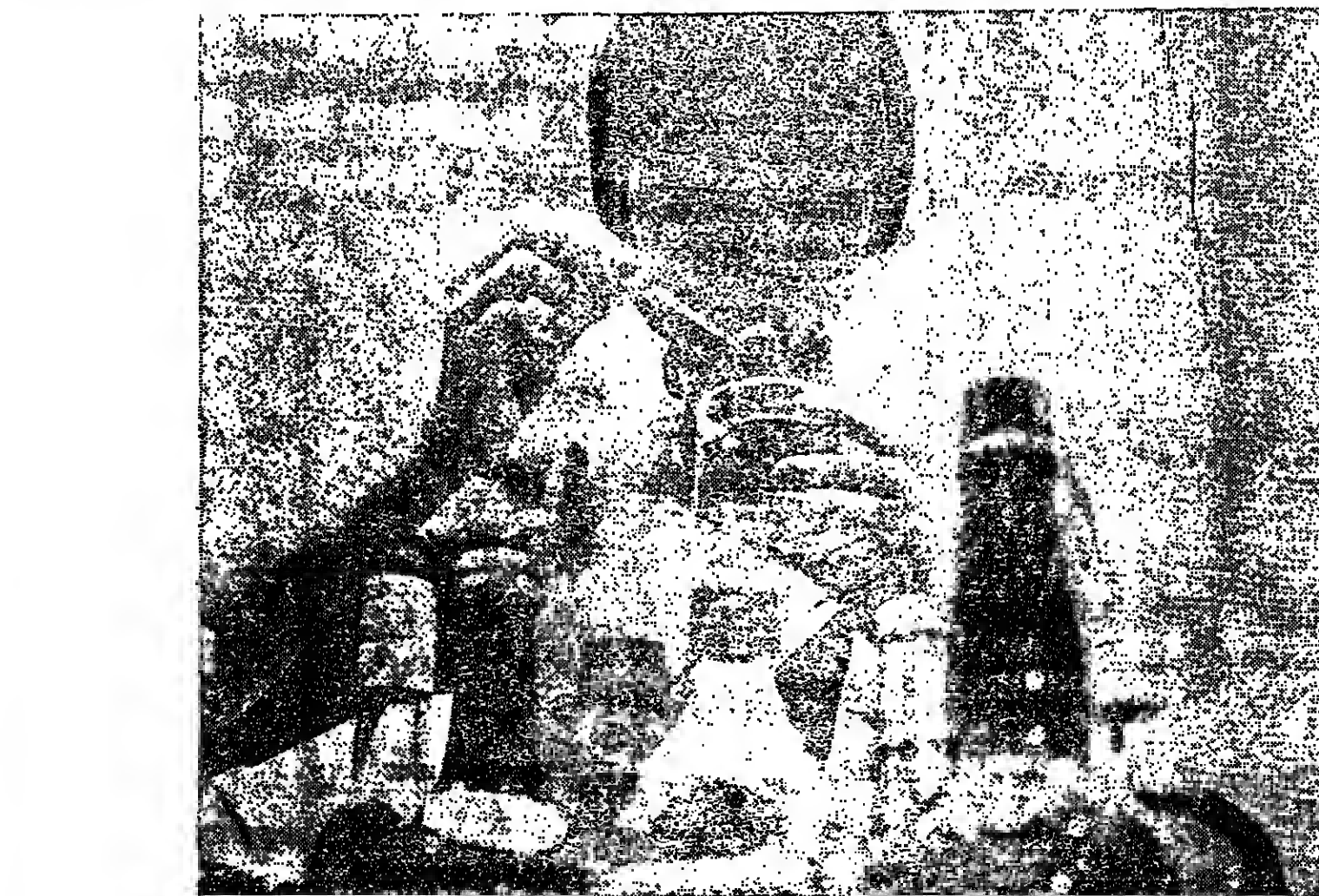
To enrich the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, as Lenin had recommended, and make it more realistic, the realities of the country were not to stray from it. This enrichment was essential, a delegate of the Loire emphasized, and he thanked M Georges Marchais, the party's secretary-general, for having "put his foot in it" by starting a debate on the matter.

M Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, does not believe the Communist Party's evolution is purely tactical. "A great majority of communists hoped for this evolution, and it will be difficult for the party to turn back," he said in an interview with the newspaper *Le Croix*.

"Some militants," some leaders, who have lived in strict observance of the teachings of Lenin, will be upset," he said. "They will ask themselves, 'where does reformism begin?' Hence probable tensions."

M Jean Lecanuet, the Minister of Justice, thinks, however, that the Communists have "changed their mask, but not their skin." If they came to power, the mask would fall. "I make the bet the left will lose the elections," he said on the radio.

But *Le Quotidien de Paris*, an independent left-wing newspaper, writes today that the entourage of the Prime Minister is not so sure and feels that "an improvement of the Communist Party's image could in time make the union of the left credible, and therefore more dangerous."



Executive thinking

It's almost uncanny. The remarkable timing of the Thai hostess. It seems she knows what you want before you know it yourself. A drink, a snack, or simply a little peace and quiet. And all the way you'll relax in the spacious luxury of our DC-10 or Jc-8 stretch jets.

Beautiful Thai



London Tel: 01-423-9825/6
Copenhagen Tel: 01-1551 52
Frankfurt Tel: 0611-63 20 91
Paris Tel: 339-2425/2426
Amsterdam Tel: 52 09 07
Rome Tel: 47 50 015-4
Athens Tel: 634-4449



Warsaw Pact practise attacks near Denmark

From Our Correspondent
Copenhagen, Feb 5

Warsaw Pact military attack exercises in the Baltic area have moved steadily closer to Denmark over the past five years and now regularly include feigned attacks by flights of up to 50 bombers which turn away just before entering Danish airspace, the chief of defence staff, General O. Blumkrone, Moeller, has told a parliamentary committee.

He was answering questions from the standing committee on defence, which is preparing a new multi-party agreement on defence expenditure over the next six years. Military sources here said that the general's request for more funds for radar and other warning systems was based on a steady build-up of Warsaw Pact military activities in the Baltic.

Over the past 20 years beach landing exercises by the Warsaw Pact countries have moved west along the Baltic and are now held at Rigen, East Germany.

Practically every week one or more vessels from the Warsaw countries circumnavigate the island of Zealand and several other observation vessels are permanently stationed just outside Danish waters.

Malta Opposition quits deputy leader is penalized

From Our Correspondent
Valletta, Feb 5

Dr George Borg Olivier's Nationalist Opposition walked out in protest last night after Dr Vincent Tabone, its deputy leader, had been suspended for eight days for refusing to withdraw a question to Mr Dom Mintoff, the Prime Minister.

Dr Joseph Abela, the Finance Minister, had deplored a leading article in yesterday's *Times* of Malta dealing with a special repatriation deposit scheme launched by the Government to attract back to Malta some of the £200m invested by Maltese people overseas, mainly in Britain. Under the scheme investors repatriating their capital will be given 8 per cent interest on their money and the capital repatriated will be re-invested in stronger currencies.

Among other things the leading article contained the words: "After all, the central bank would be making a substantial profit on the disparity of the exchange rate of sterling with the Malta pound." Dr Abela said that this allegation had already been made in the newspaper's sister paper, *The Sunday Times of Malta*. After it he had made statements, which the newspaper carried, emphasizing that "not one single cent

of profit was made in the value of the assets and liabilities monetary authorities by exactly equal amounts foreign monies were sent."

Dr Abela said that circumstances had to conclude that the Malta had done this to put the Government in a light. He held that all concerned responsible had been sent to the Attorney General if there were grounds for action.

Mr Mintoff then Government could be responsible for safety they could volve the people. He asked whether the could not be cons threatened to the fraud press.

The Speaker of press not to report it as it was out of imputed bad motives. Dr Tabone to withdraw the question, but Dr Abela refused to do so. Dr Tabone named, Dr Tabone suspended from the House for eight days. Olivier then moved no confidence in the Government. The Opposition out in protest.

Unions join wine growers' protest

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 5

For the first time since the wine growers of the Languedoc-Roussillon region launched their campaign of demonstrations, strikes and sabotage against Italian wine imports, they were joined today for their "day of action" by trade union organizations, shopkeepers, government employees and agricultural workers.

Their slogan is *volem vivre al pais* (we want to live at home) in the local dialect. The protest is not only against the crisis affecting the market for cheap wines, but also against the economic stagnation of the area in general.

As a mark of solidarity, the wine importers of the Gard decided yesterday to stop their purchases provisionally.

The strike and a half million baculieres crossed the frontier into France from September to December of last year, and a

good million in January alone," according to the president of the Federation of Cooperative Cellars of the Hérault, which is the biggest wine producer of the four departments of the region.

Groups of wine growers in the Gard and the Hérault were up to their standard practice yesterday, stopping road tankers and spilling the contents on to the road. In Gas case 120,000 litres were spilled. Today's demonstrations centred on the main towns of each of the four departments, the markets and shops were closed, except the supermarkets.

Our Brussels Correspondent writes: "The Franco-Italian wine war is in danger of flaring up again as the European Commission in Brussels struggles to find a solution to the agricultural problems posed by the latest decline in the value of the Italian Lira."

Faced with a new *de facto*

devaluation of more than 10 per cent in the value of the Commission has virtually automatically continued the of the latest imposed unilateral French Government, in defiance of the free trade rules which almost insuperable.

M. Pierrel, the Minister of Agriculture, has already said he is against the new border measures. A final decision taken until Monday. The Commission is in discussions with the governments.

Arrival of Concorde unexpected in America

huge funds for federal aid for airport construction and improvement. Concorde opponents will doubtless try reintroducing their bans.

Some of the force of their argument has been dispelled by Mr Coleman's insistence that his approval is provisional and will depend on what in fact happens when Concorde flies in on a daily basis. It remains to be seen whether the President's announced today in accepting reservations. British Airways was keeping a list of interested passengers.

Mr Coleman, a black liberal Republican lawyer from Philadelphia before being picked by President Ford for his cabinet, is a carefully respected and his decision well reasoned, that the more responsible authorities in New York have reacted with great prudence.

Even Governor Hugh Carey, a confirmed Concorde opponent, stopped short of saying he would try vetoing flights from that airport. He asserted that his position was unchanged about Concorde. Mr Carey noted that Mr Coleman's decision would require the critical permission of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

The chairman of that authority, Dr William Roman, said only that Mr Coleman's decision would be discussed with local officials. The New Jersey governor, Mr Brendan Byrne, announced that he would not use his veto, although he suggested Mr Carey might do so.

The New York Board of Trade, a body representing 500 New York corporations, commended Mr Coleman's decision.

Mr Coleman seems to have hobbled his opponents with one admission. He said: "emotion, surely, has a right place in great decisions as well as small. But uninformal emotion is not an appropriate basis for decisions. For there is a danger here, as in so many public controversies, that theories set forth as facts may persist even after the actual facts establish the contrary."

Sydney, Feb 5.—Australia's Environment Protection Authority has recommended against allowing flights by Concorde to Australia, the Victoria state Opposition leader, Mr Clive Holding, said today.

He called for a report by the authority to be made public immediately. The report, he said, condemned Concorde mainly on the ground of excessive noise. —Reuter.

Leading article, page 15

Leaders of mercenaries make secret flights

By Stewart Tensler

Three of the organizers of the British mercenary contingent waiting to fight in Angola yesterday flew secretly from Baghdad to Britain with funds for the operation.

A chartered light aircraft picked them up at Stapleford in Essex, Norwich and Gatwick and took them to Middelke airport near Ostend on Wednesday night. From there they drove into Brussels which was fogbound. All three were then flown back to Gatwick.

They arrived at 1.30 am yesterday as the mercenaries were settling in for the night at the Post House Hotel near the airport.

The aircraft belongs to Thurston Aviation Ltd, of Stapleford. The men paid cash for the flight.

When the men arrived at Gatwick there were difficulties over the funds because the airport's banks were closed.

Brussels has been used as a staging point for earlier contingents of mercenaries and Belgium is reputed to be one of the conduits for the operation's funding.

Despite the arrival of the funds, the new recruits spent their second day as mercenaries waiting yesterday for a flight after spending the night at a cost of nearly £1,000 in 60 rooms of the hotel. They were booked in as a "sleazy party which had had its flight delayed".



Some of the mercenaries move their luggage from an hotel near Gatwick airport

Last night, after a day of being chased by the press, the men, according to an organizer, had booked into another two hotels and were due to fly out today. Since Tuesday the would-be allies of the Western-backed forces in Angola have been arrested by police, hidden in a church in east London and waited around Gatwick for something to happen.

They have been issued with canteen kits, ponchos, trousers, tea-shirts, lightweight sleeping bags and paratrooper smocks bearing paratrooper wings. They have been told that Belgian paratrooper boots will be supplied later.

Thirty men left the group on Tuesday night and others are reported to have given up since. Our Legal Correspondent writes: A suggestion made in the House of Lords by Lord Coroway-Roberts yesterday that the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870 might be used to stop British mercenaries volunteering for service in Angola appears to be ill-founded.

Dr Luns attacks US 'paralysis' on Angola

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, Feb 5

Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General has criticized the United States Congress for cutting off the flow of American military assistance to pro-Western factions in the Angola civil war.

The action of Congress was "not very encouraging," he told a news conference in Ottawa yesterday. "The consequences might be rather serious."

Because of the Congressional initiative, the United States had been gripped by a sort of paralysis in its response to large-scale Soviet and Cuban intervention in Angola. "Government by assembly is not the best government possible," Dr Luns added in reference to the American legislative branch.

The Angola question dominated the news conference, held after Dr Luns had conferred with Mr Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Allan Masson, the External Affairs Minister, and Mr James Richardson, the Defence Minister.

The Nato Secretary-General gave a warning that there might be repercussions in other parts of Africa if the Russians were allowed to get away with their intervention. Seeing that the democracies took no action to prevent all of Angola from falling under Soviet sway, other African countries might also succumb.

Cape Town: Mr. P. W. Botha, the South African Defence Minister, today angrily denied that he gave strategic information to a United States newspaper about South Africa's military role in Angola.

His statement was made in reply to accusations by Opposition leaders that he had given the information to the Washington Post before making it public in South Africa. They termed Mr Botha's interview with the newspaper as an affront to millions of South Africans. It was "unforgivable contempt of Parliament."

The Washington Post quoted Mr Botha as saying that South Africa was holding various points in southern Angola up to 30 miles inside the country from the west Atlantic coast to the Zambian border with Angola; and also that South Africa had between 4,000 and 5,000 troops patrolling the area and looking after refugees in southern Angolan camps.

In a statement today Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Reform Party, said: "Mr Botha gave America information which he refused to give the South African public and evaded giving Parliament in the no-confidence debate last week."

In his own statement, Mr Botha said the information given to the Washington Post "could easily have been deduced" from information already disclosed.

Lusaka: The Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) was ready to intensify the civil war with bombing raids on its Marxist rivals, a spokesman said today. He added that Unita could marshal jet bombers within 48 hours to counter the present Marxist onslaught.

Back-street idealism, page 14

Ches £3,200m plan for its railways

ment from the bankrupt firms. The plan envisages a competitive and financially sound system stretching from West Virginia to northern New England and from the East coast to beyond Kansas City and Nebraska.

Conrail may initially get up to \$2,400m in government loans and the other companies will also be assisted. They will repay the loans when they make profits and are able to raise cash in the private markets.

Special provision has been made for long-term subsidies to Conrail's passenger services.

Amtrak, the company established by law in 1973, will receive up to \$1,750m to develop a high-speed passenger system from Washington to Boston.

Amtrak and Conrail may buy equipment from Britain and some negotiations have already taken place.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are also being made available to improve plant and equipment and reorganize company structures in other regions.

The Act reduces the regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It should greatly increase the flexibility of companies to finance their operations, change their firm structures and go forward with mergers and acquisitions while still preserving the competition that President Ford believes is more effective than Government regulation in holding down fares and preserving passenger services.

Rejects Argentina's firing at ship

whose 1,800 inhabitants want to remain British.

In the House of Commons, Mr Edward Rowlands, Joint Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said that the Argentine Government had been left in no doubt about the serious view taken of the affair. The Charge d'Affaires in Buenos Aires (the Ambassador) was recalled at Argentina's request, and had delivered the strongest protest, and had requested that the destroyer should be ordered immediately to stop harassing the Shackleton.

The research ship, he said, had been returning from a period of scientific work in the south-west Atlantic under an international programme, which Britain had remained at Port Stanley in the Falklands in 1933. Stanley in the Falklands, where she had come after the firing. Meanwhile the Government was considering whether to take further action, such as recourse to the United Nations.



You can pay around £4600 for a Datsun...

Powerful, exciting... and a luxury four seater. The superb 260Z 2+2 from Datsun. One of a range of high quality cars by the world's fourth largest car manufacturer.

Datsun's range is extensive; from technically advanced small cars to luxury saloons and the exotic 120 mph 2+2.

The Datsun 260Z 2+2 has an impeccable pedigree. It's developed from the world's best selling sports car, twice winner of the incredibly tough East African Safari Rally. Now it has become a blend of rare motoring enjoyment and down to earth practicality.

* For the sheer joy of driving, it has a 2.6 litre, 6 cylinder OHC engine that produces 162 bhp SAE; a close ratio 5-speed gearbox; rack and pinion steering; power assisted brakes; alloy wheels with high speed radial tyres and superbly safe handling.

* For occasions when you need to be thoroughly practical, it offers FOUR individual seats and a huge opening tailgate. You can fold down the 2 rear seats to give a long, wide and low luggage area.

* And for the little luxuries of life, it gives you a self-seeking radio with electric aerial, stereo tape deck, tinted glass, heated rear window, reversing lights, deep lustre metallic paint, clock, electric washers, 3-speed wipers with intermittent setting plus wash/wipe and much more.

The 260Z is one of a family of 6 cylinder cars, all made by Datsun. The Laurel Six is yet another.

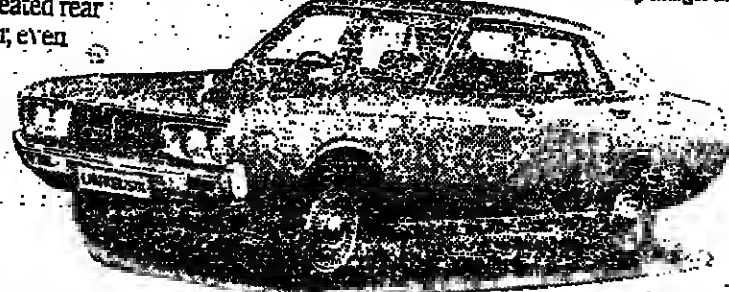
A remarkably roomy and comfortable saloon so fully equipped that it includes radio and stereo cassette player, tinted glass, reclining front seats, heated rear window, reversing lights, clock, rev counter, even wing mirrors in the basic specification.

The Laurel Six guarantees you smooth performance because of its 6 cylinders; with an engine capacity of 2 litres, it offers you remarkably good economy — on low grade fuel!

With every Datsun you get the reliability for which the make is famous and the REAL economy of trouble-free motoring. You also get a new, private car warranty giving an unlimited mileage guarantee for 12 months.

The nice thing about Datsun is this — that however much you pay, you know you're getting remarkably good value for money.

The 260Z 2+2 £2495.13. The Laurel Six £2679.32.
Prices quoted include Car Tax & V.A.T. Seat belts & delivery charges extra.



DATSUN Datsun U.K. Limited, Datsun House, New Road, Worthing, Sussex. Tel: Worthing 68561.

Squash rackets

Day

poor

man of the

discipline

records

the conse-

quency

of the 12

best

commen-

taries

discipline

hand their

not mean

to watch

to help the

ally it has an

"Mean-

ing want their

in the club

the club do

ment than

the conse-

the disci-

pline and

the money to

ers and the

all satisfied

discipline

responsibilities

for they pos-

sible things

shirk their

players.

Tackles are

there should

be the game

at the game

there are very

around 1,000

machines every

year of course

But we still

allowing the

against Geoffrey

Hunt, twice

champion. Zaman

and Hunt have

to lose a game.

Jonah Barrington, six

times

champion, was

beaten 9-1, 9-6

and 9-4 minutes by

Zaman. Barrington

played well but, basically,

was frustrated because he could

not provide enough

shots, any to

slightly the

saber in his

response to

technical

crises. Perhaps the most

demoralising

thing of all was

that, in spite

of the hands

on which he

was playing, he

was the

sounder of the

two.

Barrington concentrated

on

length, lobbing a

lot and keeping

the ball in the

court. The idea was

to tire Zaman

mentally and, if possible,

physically. But Barrington

the ball out

of court, and

always a danger

for the lob,

conceded four

penalty points,

and also put

four points in

the tie-

break. Zaman

was clearly

when added to

his other

errors.

At 2-7 down in the third

game,

Barrington was

in peril of

humiliation

as he was

down by 3-0

and 3-0. But

he then

changed his

tactics and

hit an

excellent

shot, forcing

Zaman to

return the

ball. Zaman

then hit a

shot which

ended the

match. Zaman

finished with

a score of

9-1, 9-6

and 9-4.

Zaman told

us he had

learned a

lesson from

Barrington's

win over

Mohamed

Yassin in the

previous

round. "Yassin

lost because

he did not

play his

shots. With

Jonah, there

is no chance

unless you

play your

shots, because

he is very

fit and fast.

From the start

I was

playing a

pressure

game." Zaman

added that

he was equally

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

he was

impressed

with Barrington's

patience

and that

Bernard Levin

Make faces not war, then only the taxpayer gets hurt

I believe that I have read somewhere of a primitive tribe which makes war in a most ingenious manner: its champions array themselves in painted facial decoration of the most hideous design and go forth to battle against the similarly-arrayed enemy. They then fall to, but the field resounds not to the clash of arms and the groans of the wounded but to savage and threatening cries which the troops on both sides emit at the same time vying with one another to pull the most contorted and dread-inspiring faces. Impartial umpires, drawn from the ranks of both tribes' witch-doctors (the cloak of sacerdotalism being thought impervious to bias), study the competing facial expressions and rival shouts, and declare that those who have been the more powerfully unpleasant, and that that side is therefore entitled to hear away the palm, in the form of the disputed territory, cattle or brass rods.

And this tale rang unbidden to mind when I learned of the settlement in the strike at Chrysler's Linwood plant. Or rather: it sprang to mind as soon as I heard of the strike itself. For everybody knew that the Government's yells and fierce faces were only for show,

that nobody was going to be hurt, that the strikers' claim would, after the period prescribed for prancing about in the arena had elapsed, be met in full. I say "everybody knew": the phrase is usually employed loosely, to indicate that those people knew who needed to know, but I use it in its literal sense. Everybody knew that Mr Varley did not mean a word of his threatening statement; everybody knew that the breach of the pay-code would be permitted; everybody knew that Mr Jim (né James) Mortimer, the Official Solicitor de nos jours, would say that "there is nothing in the recommended basis for settlement which contravenes the present incomes policy"; everybody knew that the Chrysler management knew; the shop stewards knew; the unions' officers knew; Mr John Boyd, who most courageously condemned the strikers' action, knew; I knew you knew; and as for Mr Varley, why, after I saw him fumble with the sheets and play with flowers and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but one way, for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and a flash of green field. He knew all right.

The only point worth arguing over is a pleasantly arcane

philosophical one: is it better to have the ritual prancing and facial contortions, or to dispense with them entirely and simply announce immediately, if not in advance, that the goats and the hags of salt have been disposed of by unanimous agreement of the ministering officials? It is true that a government which would set up the Chrysler deal in the first place and then jib at a mere breach of both its letter and its spirit could easily be accused of straining credulity after swallowing its pride, but then, a government which would jib at the Chrysler deal after allocating £1,400m of our money for British Leyland to lose could as justly be charged with bolting the dog-kennel door after all the beasts in the Lion House have flown; it's a mercy that Mr Varley didn't say that he had had a solemn and binding promise from the shop stewards to maintain harmonious industrial relations from now on, and Mr Don Lander, managing director of Chrysler UK (I often wonder why Sweeney Todd ever bothered to cut his victims' weasands, considering how many people there are who appear only too happy to slit their own), actually did say "we have achieved a very worthwhile understanding".

Let nobody think that I am criticising either the Linwood workers or their shop stewards. The job of the latter is to screw higher pay out of the management on behalf of the former, and not to be too scrupulous about the particular excuse they use to do so. No doubt the music will eventually stop in circumstances which will leave all the players sitting on the floor in the absence of chairs for any of them, but present mirth hath present laughter; what's to come is still unsure. What I want to know is why the members of this Government are so besottedly convinced that no member of a powerful trades union in this country ever reads a newspaper or watches television. Do they suppose, for instance, that the Linwood strikers had not followed the progress of the negotiations in the steel industry? I am not here proposing to offer an opinion on what the British Steel Corporation ought to do; what happened in the recent industrial crisis in steel, however, was that the BSC said—repeatedly, publicly, loudly and noisily—that certain developments were essential and that they would rely on the spirit of Mr Solomon Binding to put them into effect. (Indeed, the

BSC spokesman went so far as to say of union promises about rationalisation that he had heard that one before.) After much huffing and no little puffing, however, the BSC suddenly decided that the role of Hercules was a little too taxing, and that the part of Corporal Nym was rather more in its line: I dare not fight; but I will wink and hold out mine iron. It is a simple one; but what though? It will most cheese.

The eternal truth of economics, which this Government will not face, despite the fact that it is given not fewer than 749 demonstrations of it every day, is that people will take what they can get, and will ask for what others are giving. It is likely that there will not be another strike at Linwood for some time, but it is now certain that there will be one in due course. For everybody knows (here we go again, as literally as before) that the Chrysler tap is not going to be turned off; everybody knows that the £162m, whenever necessary, going to be augmented by whatever further sums are required to prove to such unbelievers as remain that the point about a bottomless hole is that however much you pour into it, it can never be filled; everybody knows that all the stern warnings of

the Government are just the well-rehearsed grimaces of a tribe of Corporal Nym.

So the Sorcerer's Apprentice will stand helplessly by as the buckets, of their own uncontrollable volition, go on pouring their contents into the hole, without either the hole getting appreciably fuller or the buckets noticeably emptier. Out of the loot promised to British Leyland, every penny of which, together with a great deal more, will be lost, you could pay every employee concerned some tens of thousands of pounds and have a vast sum left over to invest in other equally uncommensurate enterprises, on a smaller scale, is true of Chrysler. But the Government will continue, at our expense, to stuff the finest corn down the gullets of the lame ducks, and will wonder why, however much these gobble, they never turn into Shakespearean geese. And Mr Michael Foot will jump up and down and run here and there, and clap his hands, and roll his eyes, and shuffle his shoes, and crack his knuckles, and bend his knees, and flap his arms, and blow on his fingers, and scratch his head, and wipe his nose, and hitch up his braces, and cry: "This is well within the terms of the Social Contract."

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1976

How IRA men fight their 'war' in jail

The current hunger-strike at Wakefield prison by Frank Stagg and his accompanying demonstrators in Northern Ireland, and the virtual continuous relief and sentencing of IRA men in England which have gone on for the past year.

For the IRA, being in jail is guerrilla warfare carried on by other means. A few weeks ago, Provisional Sinn Féin in Dublin were selling elaborate Christmas cards. The front showed a green and white phoenix, and the word "Christmas" with a border of barbed wire.

"Out of the Ashes arose the Provisionals," the legend read, and inside were listed more than 30 jails in England, Scotland, Ulster, the Republic of Ireland, the United States and Canada. "Whilst there is one soul in prison, you and I can never be free," said the Christmas message, and overleaf: "Within these walls they hold the felines of our land." Photographs of the prisoners themselves took up the back page.

Hunger-strikes, riots, demonstrations and a barrage of publicity about "ill-treatment, torture, forced confessions and savage sentencing" (in the words of Ruairi Ó Brádaigh, President of Sinn Féin) are the weapons of Republican politics for prisoners. So are escapes, such as Seamus Twomey's daring helicopter flight from Dublin.

The hunger-strikes in Wakefield prison have been part of the battle. In refuse work successfully to achieve some kind of political status: to be repatriated is to move a theoretical step towards the Provisionsals. To die in the attempt, on the other hand, is to become a martyr in Ireland to "the Brits".

There are two main prisoners for absolute control. As many as 70 people are serving sentences for murder, bombing, shooting at policemen, harbouring each other, ferrying explosives or planning attacks on England. About 33 are in jail awaiting trial. There are also more than 30 loyalists in custody, mostly for explosives offences in Scotland.

The Republicans, not all of whom are active by the IRA, were aged from 17 upwards on conviction and include six young women. There are 21 serving life, another 30 serving 10 years or more and 11 doing five-year terms.

Ironically, police arrests, especially in the last 12 months, has presented the prison service with a large long-term problem. The present security system was not designed for quantities of politically self-conscious inmates who see their lives as being at war. It was designed to split up the members of a few East End professional gangs.

Officially there is no problem, because there are no special Irish prisoners. There are only "common criminals", and the Home Office keeps no official statistics.

This does not stop them making the headlines. The Price sisters and two others had to be transferred to Northern Ireland after hunger-striking. After that, and the death of Michael Maguire from pneumonia while on hunger-strike, force-feeding had to be dropped: it was much exploited in Republican publicity.

Despite control measures to separate them, three IRA prisoners in Wormwood Scrubs before Christmas planned well in advance and successfully executed an appearance before the cameras on the prison roof, stripping off the tiles to publicise complaints about prison conditions. There is evidence some IRA inmates are attacked by other inmates, such as happened in Dartmoor during the 1939 bombings in England. A number of Birmingham prison

officers face trial for assault on IRA remand prisoners. The Home Secretary promised some IRA prisoners would serve "detached" with end of hanging, the prison England are going to have deal for years a come embittered men with little lose.

Up to 100 Irish prisoners may not sound many; but a fraction of England's 25,000 male convicted prisoners cause real security problems. Lord Mountbatten investigated prison security in 1956 with a group of about 80 dangerous men in mind he called "Category A". By 1968, 138 had been provisionally classified as such and the following year's study of the prison system envisaged about 1 per cent of the convicted adult in prison population in Category A—about 200 men.

Last month, there were actually 317 Category prisoners (including 14 women). After six years' IRA activity here, it is a different group from the ravers, psychopaths and occasional relative cultivated who Lord Mountbatten envisaged.

Most of the terrorists are Category A, according to natives and supporters. 1 prisons they inhabit and routines they comply with support this claim. It is the regime which has first attempts to denounce the IRA for brutality.

Lord Mountbatten wanted to build a small Alcatraz fortress on the life of the IRA. It was a prison as well as not a prison, not only would be needed, but the IRA would have been together.

Most of the dangerous prisoners are absorbed in a population of a handful of country, secured by floodlight cameras, electronic alarms and dog patrols and allowed to what are called "visits" are rarely relaxed, but inescapable.

The IRA men have been to cluster in the system, Gartree, Albany, Long Lark, Parkhurst, Hull, Wormwood Scrubs and Wakefield. It special and cramped, secure blocks remain at Parkhurst and Leicester, set up after the escape scares of the state. Although Lord Mountbatten said conditions there were intolerable, a dozen men a still in them, including IRA prisoners.

Category A prisoners are specially watched and large if they move about the prison those additionally on a "escape list" wear yellow stripes. Many visits are behind glass screens, which in the other hand, are not only for cases of the danger. Visitors are all only after careful investigation of them, and strip-searched before and after visits. It is made. The security prison is he far from ideal. In fact, it is a miniature prison "segregation unit", for punishment, control and protection from prisoners. "Ghosting" is transfer—is used to split potential trouble-makers.

The dispersal, although it stops a "pact of war" mentality from work with a very small number of high-security inmates.

If English bombs, pains, English police see and the troubles in Ireland, time, money and men must be devoted to strengthening two or three more prisons take Category A men. It will be interesting to see how the idea of civilised, closely controlled top-regime fares under strain.

David I.

Back-street idealism in Angola

Luanda has two faces. One is of a town of fine old colonial buildings and modern blocks of flats, built by the Portuguese for their own use. The other is of the shanty towns that encircle the city and which are rarely seen by whites except from the window of a passing car.

About two-thirds of Luanda's half million population live in the shanty towns, crammed together in squalid hovels made from wood, iron and corrugated metal. There is no electricity, no sanitation, and running water only in a few public places. Yet despite their obvious poverty the people who throng the streets appear to have maintained a sense of dignity and even of humour.

The shanty towns were the breeding ground for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the nationalist organization which set itself up as the government of the People's Republic of Angola when the Portuguese departed last November.

For years during the war against the Portuguese, MPLA cells operated in the shanty towns clandestinely. Now the movement is taking over control of these areas and is attempting not only to reorganize the population but also assist with certain basic services such as health and education.

Rangel, about two miles from the city centre, is a typical shanty town. Since the first inhabitants went to live there about 25 years ago the population has now swollen to about 60,000. Apart from a few brick and concrete buildings, now mostly destroyed, which formerly belonged to Portuguese traders, the area consists almost entirely of single-storey huts in various stages of disrepair.

In the centre of Rangel are the make-shift offices of the Department for the Organization of the Masses (DOM). The organization through which the MPLA is trying to reeducate the masses and project the concept of "people's power". DOM, which has offices throughout the parts of the country under MPLA control, is one of the most significant organizations within the MPLA and is directly responsible to the movement's central committee.

One of its main functions is political education and almost every evening political meetings and classes are held for the inhabitants of Rangel. "We are moving from a colonial to an anti-colonial phase," Comrade Tinico, a local DOM

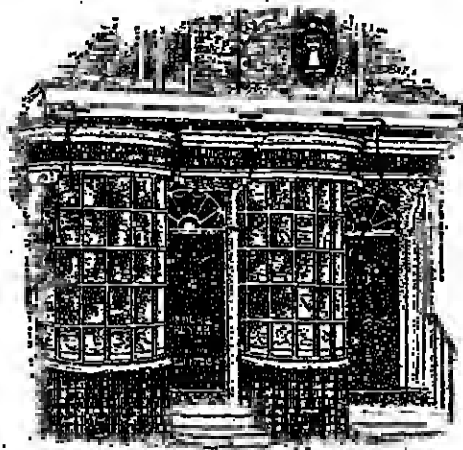
official said. "We must transform the structure of our society and the minds of our people through political instruction."

DOM also acts (or attempts to act) as a clearing house for local problems. People may go there if they are ill and DOM will try to put them in touch with a doctor. It will attempt to find a school for someone's child. But this is often an almost impossible task because so many Portuguese doctors and teachers have left the country.

The MPLA has set up some of its own schools for young children, staffed by older students. At one I visited groups of five and six year olds were sitting at makeshift desks listening to their teenage instructor explain the mysteries of mathematics and learning to sing MPLA songs.

It is all very admirable and there can be no doubting the enthusiasm with which local MPLA activists go about their task. But will this idealism last once the heady tonic of revolution and independence begins to fade? Or will life in the shanty towns continue very much as before? It is on such issues that the MPLA will eventually be judged.

Nicholas Ashford



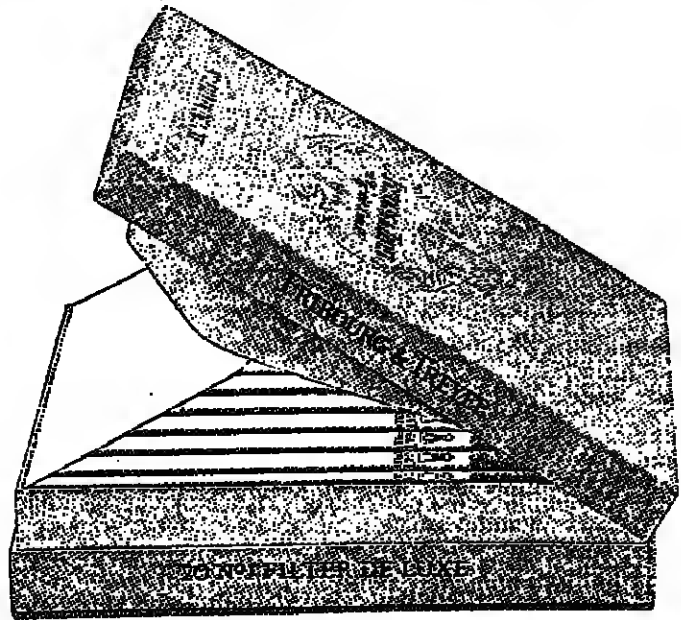
For 250 years our clients have been coming to us. We can no longer presume on such loyalty.

The first clients of the Haymarket shop usually walked there. Later they might arrive by sedan chair. Later still it was by hansom cab or taxi. Recent technological progress in transportation has been such that today many of our clients are walking again.

You have to go a long way to find

a snuff shop as old as ours. But you should not have to do so on foot. Particularly if all you require is your regular box of No. 1 Filter de Luxe.

We have, in consequence, arranged for these cigarettes to be available in other select outlets around the country.



55p for 20 Recommended price. If you so wish, No. 1 Filter de Luxe are available at £5.00 for 200 in 20's including post and packaging from 34 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4HR.



MIDDLE TAR
Manufacturers estimate, October 1974, of gross as defined in H.M. Government Tables
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

Mr Moynihan, the human face of US foreign policy

The departure of Daniel P. Moynihan from the front rank of American diplomacy is to be regretted for more reasons than even Bernard Levin had. The main reason is that he represents one of the few American views of the purposes of foreign policy which has outlasted isolationism, and for which this and other free countries should be everlastingly grateful. It should, mainly, be given precedence over the inconsequential fact that he irritated Mr Ivor Richards, our man at the United Nations, and other professional diplomats.

As Mr Moynihan knows, the fundamental question of the American role in the world has roots reaching deep down in the American psyche. Isolation or involvement has been a crucial issue since Washington's warning against entangling alliances, but the larger, more idealistic view was expressed about 150 years earlier by John Winthrop in his sermon, *A Modell of Christian Charity*.

The sermon delivered by the Governor of Massachusetts Bay, so English in its origins, and uniquely American in its sense, set the agenda for the future United States: the establishment of liberty in the New World and its extension to the Old. America was to be a City upon a Hill, a model and example for all mankind.

This perceived gift of liberty to other peoples was variously described over the years as republicanism, democracy, self-determination, anti-colonialism, anti-communism and just plain Americanism. Often harshly expressed, and unheeding of the experience of other nations, the American majority believed that peace and plenty could reign on earth if foreigners would only follow its example. Woodrow Wilson was the obvious exponent of this sense of mission, and not least, although his dream of a League of Nations making the world safe for democracy under strong American leadership did not survive the Senate vote.

Wilsonian idealism was corrupted during the ascent to super-power, but the internal battle was won. Isolationism was defeated. The United States

became very much part of the world, perhaps too big a part, but during the last two or three years a new struggle has developed in Washington between the school of isolationism and the school of internationalism. The school of Henry Kissinger and the old idealism.

After his early successes, the popularity of Dr Kissinger was almost boundless. He won ready support for his own policy of European détente, and relations with foreign governments, and not the internal affairs of foreign countries, were the legitimate concern of the United States Government. It was an approach to diplomacy that was promised to avoid the Kennedy crusades which led to Cuba and to Vietnam.

But his methodical German mind gave too little attention to American humanitarian traditions. He was too concerned with the balance of power, and his opposition surfaced when Kissinger, a Jew, ignored the condition of Russian Jews in the pursuit of détente. He was no less impervious to Solzhenitsyn's own brand of internationalism. It did not apparently matter if Russian dissidents languished in mental hospitals as long as the next round of the strategic arms limitation talks was successful.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

There is a great deal to be said in defence of Dr Kissinger. If a choice has to be made, a world safe from nuclear devastation is more important than the fate of a few thousand dissidents. But it was not only the efforts of the Jewish lobby and Senator Jackson's presidential ambitions which got the Soviet Trade Bill, an important step towards détente, into deep trouble.

Ansafone
Let Ansafone answer your phone
From £1.25 per week
15 Upper Brook St. London W1T 2HS
01-629 9232

Parliament's watchdog questions DoI help

By Malcolm Brown

Sir David Pibbald, Parliament's watchdog on public expenditure, has questioned the propriety of the massive financial disbursements of selective financial assistance made by the Department of Industry.

Sir David Campbell, the Auditor General, also raises questions about the assistance given to the machine tool group.

Kaurey and Trevelyan Martin are the major capital reconstruction scheme in 1974.

The Meriden Motorcycle Co-operative, the so-called Kirkby co-operative near Leicester, and the Midland Scottish News Enterprises which published the short-lived *Scottish Daily News*, are examined in the report.

The *Public Expenditure Accounts 1974-75*, published yesterday.

The Comptroller's report will go to the Public Accounts Committee for its recommendations on investment in the matters.

Accountant calls for L & C audit inquiry

and that manager, was in breach of this section, the institute saw no reason to revise its original judgment.

The institute maintained that, unless a client permitted otherwise, its members were not allowed to disclose confidential information, except in a court of law or circumstances such as a Department of Trade inquiry.

But it does appear that the institute might 'sat up' an internal inquiry into the London & County affair, although the powers of such a body are almost negligible, given that Mr Plummer, the Harmond Banner partner criticized by the

Since his resignation in July

1973, Mr Atkins claims, he was attempted in vain to get an investigation and has been prevented by Harmond Banner from presenting a full report because of the firm's "consistent refusal to allow me to release confidential matters to the institute."

A spokesman for the institute said yesterday that it had consulted with Harmond Banner in 1973 and concluded that Mr Atkins' complaint "not warrant investigation. Mr Atkins has been given the opinion that certain leads to directors of London & County were in breach of Section 54 of the

Way cleared for prices package

By Darak Harris
The Retail Consortium
yesterday completed its
detailed negotiations with the
Department of Prices and Con-
sumer Protection on the Gov-
ernment's voluntary price
restraint plan, removing the
final obstacles to the unveiling
next week of a list of goods
on which prices will not rise
more than 2 per cent in the
next six months.

Some of the eight consultant

trade associations which form the consortium have still to give their final blessing on certain details but no difficulties are now expected.

Other organizations are also coming into line, the latest last night being the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation and the

Shirt Manufacturers' Federation.

In these sectors the 5 par
important benchmark will be
observed with men's and boys'
ready-to-wear jackets, blazers,
trousers and lounge and casual
trousers, including school wear.

Business Diary, page 19

The Times index : 169.99 - 0.96
The FT index : 410.0 - 4.4

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.67	1.61
Australia Sch	38.25	38.25
Belgium Fr	66.25	66.25
Canada \$	2.67	2.62
Denmark Kr	12.80	12.70
Finland Mark	5.00	7.74
France F	6.55	6.95
Germany DM	5.35	5.15
Greece Dr	80.00	75.00
Italy L	-	-
Japan Y	-	-
Netherlands G	-	-
Portugal Esc	-	-
Spain Ptas	-	-
Sweden Kr	-	-
Switzerland S	-	-
U.K. £	-	-
U.S. \$	-	-

The Times index: 169.99-0.96
The FT index: 410.0-4.4

THE POUND		
	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.67	1.61
Austria Sch	38.25	36.25
Belgium Fr	83.75	80.75
Canada \$	2.67	2.62
Denmark Kr	12.80	12.40
Finland Mk	5.00	7.75
France Fr	9.25	9.00
Germany Dm	5.35	5.15
Greece Dr	80.00	75.00
Hongkong \$	10.40	10.00
Italy Lr	1790.00	1650.00
Japan Yn	635.00	610.00
Netherlands Gld	5.50	5.30
Norway Kr	11.50	11.15
Portugal Esc	69.00	60.00
R. Africa Rd	2.28	2.05
Spain Pes	125.50	120.00
Sweden Kr	9.05	8.75
Switzerland Fr	5.35	5.15
US \$	2.47	2.40
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50	37.00

Prices for small denomination bank notes as supplied by Bankers' Credit International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

akadica Chemicals	20
roducts :	
oodline	20
ccidental Petroleum Group	21
hompson North Sea Finance	21
hompson North Sea Limited	21
G. Warburg	19

LONRHO			
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER, 1975			
Audited results of the Lonrho Group for year ended 30 September, 1975:			
	1975 £m	1974 £m	Percentage Increase %
TURNOVER	<u>806.0</u>	<u>349.2</u>	73
PROFIT BEFORE TAX			
Group	55.3	39.7	
Associates	<u>8.0</u>	<u>6.8</u>	
	63.3	46.5	36
Taxation	<u>(30.3)</u>	<u>(23.4)</u>	
	33.0	23.1	
Minority Interests	<u>(10.9)</u>	<u>(7.9)</u>	
PROFIT BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	22.1	15.2	45
Extraordinary items	<u>5.3</u>	<u>0.9</u>	
TOTAL PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	<u>27.4</u>	<u>16.1</u>	
EARNINGS PER SHARE excluding extraordinary items	<u>24.0p</u>	<u>19.3p</u>	24
<p><i>The 67th Annual General Meeting will be held at The Chartered Insurance Institute 20 Aldermanbury, EC2. 1 March 1976 at 11.30 a.m.</i></p> <p><i>Lonrho Limited, London EC2V 6SL</i></p>			

Directors seek tax reliefs for top earners

By Malcolm Brown

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been asked by the Institute of Directors for a significant easing of the tax burden on top earners.

The plea is made in a pre-Budget letter and accompanying memorandum sent to the Chancellor by Mr Ian Hildreth, director-general of the institute.

Disclosing the contents of the letter in London yesterday Mr Hildreth said: "Our business leaders are underpaid grossly. He served notice on the Government that 'in due course' the top earners would be looking for a 'very great increase in earnings' to bring them into line with overseas competitors."

Mr Hildreth's letter describes the net remuneration of key business leaders as "dangerously low".

"We accept the current need for restraint on gross earnings, but maintain that the net remuneration of these key people must not be encouraged to rise and that in the longer run the counter-productive effect of marginal rates of tax in excess of half the value of a man's contribution to society must be recognized."

The memorandum accompanying the letter says Britain's economic health will never be restored without a reduction in personal tax rates to levels which are less than confiscatory.

As a first step, the institute wants a reduction in the top rate of tax on investment income to 85 per cent; a reduction in the top rate of tax on earned income to 70 per cent; and a cut in the top rate on transfers to 60 per cent.

"As a longer term aim the maximum rate of income tax should be reduced to 50 per cent, the maximum rate of transfer tax to 25 per cent, and there should be an overall limit on the proportion of a taxpayer's income or capital that may be taken in taxation."

The other major area of complaint by the institute is the level of public spending.

Ironfoundries' cash warning

Financial assistance for ironfoundries could take up almost all the £25m set aside by the Government to promote investment in the industry, Mr D. L. Farrant, director of the Council of Ironfoundry Associations, disclosed last night.

The industry wanted £300m worth of investment during the next five years, Mr Farrant told the annual dinner of the Foundry Coke Merchants' Association.

British Airways failing to achieve full benefits of merger, MPs say

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

Few of the benefits expected to arise from the merger of BAA and BOAC into British Airways have yet been realized, according to a report by the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, published yesterday.

BA had made progress in welding the two corporations into a single airline, but they had sometimes tended to err on the side of caution. Some big economies had been introduced but other requirements had lagged behind.

Economies and improvements had been made in many aspects of marketing, but little had been achieved in route integration and operational flexibility. Little progress had been made in the integration of

engineering activities and of the Heathrow cargo facilities, although both areas had been under study by joint groups of staff and management for about a year.

The committee noted the unions' complaint that the "triplication" of management had been brought about by the merger. But they noted also BA's complaint that there was far greater duplication in the variety of unions, sectional panels and local panels with which they must negotiate.

"The streamlining of BA, so far as it has progressed, does not appear to have been matched by any comparable evolution in the negotiating machinery."

Putting people first was an admirable policy, but it was not made clear to them why

people had to wait until after the merger to be put first. BA had evidently put considerable effort into improving the quality of its service, particularly within the European area through rationalization and economies made possible by the merger.

While welcoming BA's efforts in this field, the committee felt that there was an apparent contradiction between putting people first and the insistence that only overseas division passengers should use the Victoria terminal, or the closure of check-in facilities at West London.

The committee said it was unlikely that benefits or economies which their inquiry had attributed to the merger would have been achieved while maintaining the separate identities

January car production 22pc below last year

By Richard Allen

Weekly car production in January was 22 per cent down on the same period of last year, according to provisional estimates issued by the Department of Industry.

Output in the four weeks to January 24 was 98,000 units, while commercial vehicle output amounted to 27,300 units—a drop of 21 per cent on January 1975.

The Department's seasonally adjusted figures for the month provide some evidence of a deepening decline in production levels in the industry. Car output of 103,000 units (seasonally adjusted) during the month was 3 per cent below the already depressed average monthly output in 1975.

Production of commercial vehicles at 31,500 units, seasonally adjusted, was 1 per cent down on average monthly figures last year.

The traditional New Year jump in new car registrations is reflected in the seasonally adjusted January total of 118,000, which amounts to a 40 per cent increase over the average monthly level for the last quarter of 1975.

MP supports call for anti-dumping duty on footwear

A plea by Britain's footwear industry for anti-dumping duties to be imposed on shoes from Eastern Europe was supported yesterday by Mrs Maureen Colquhoun, Labour MP for Northampton, North.

She has asked the Price Commission to investigate the sudden rise in price of Russian shoes in a Northampton shop window from £3.50 to £6.50 a pair. Mrs Colquhoun said the shoes could be imported for as little as £1.50 a pair.

The industry has pleaded for anti-dumping duties because of the extensive short time being worked.

Free imports plea by can makers

An application for temporary exemption from import duty of certain classes of tinplate has been put before the Department of Trade. The application, made by the Tin Box Manufacturers' Association, follows last month's strike over the British Steel Corporation's labour reorganization plans, which halted the tinplate plants at Trostre and Velindre in South Wales for almost two weeks.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Employment subsidies for expanding companies

From Mr Richard Layard

Sir, Mr Connock says there is a snag in my proposal (Business News, January 28) that expanding firms should be given a subsidy proportional to their increase in employment over the previous year. He doubts whether it will in fact increase employment. For, he says, "the man remaining in Firm A thanks to the subsidy will produce goods which will presumably be sold to people who might otherwise have bought similar goods from Firm B."

This argument assumes that there is no increase in total demand. But, whatever one's framework of analysis, total output must rise. In Keynesian terms, since a subsidy is being paid that was not paid before, there must be an increase in total demand. In monetarist terms, contracting firms could only be hurt if there were a fall in prices relative to what they otherwise would have been. But such a fall could only come about if there were an increase in total output.

The full effects of the subsidy are analysed in a paper by Stephen Nickell and myself which is available on request. A key question of course is

whether the subsidy would be inflationary. In Business News I discussed this question in terms of the subsidy's impact effect and showed under what conditions the effect on prices would be favourable. Very similar conditions apply to the final effect.

The proposal has also been criticized on the grounds that it would encourage overmanning. But overmanning mainly arises where, for one reason or another, firms keep filling jobs they already have, but which they would not now wish to create. By contrast, this proposal is aimed at the creation of new jobs. It is hard to see why a subsidy should lead an employer to create an unproductive job. In fact the whole aim of the scheme is to avoid the waste of output (and of human spirit) which is involved in large-scale unemployment.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD LAYARD,
Reader in the Economics of Labour.

The London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London),
Houghton Street,
London WC2A 2AE.
February 5.

Scope of local authority mortgage lending

From Mr H. Mansfield

Sir, Although I am writing from the discomfort of a hospital bed I feel that I cannot allow to pass without comment the criticisms of local authority mortgage lending made by my compatriot, Mr Leonard Williams, and as reported on page 20 of today's edition of your newspaper (January 22).

The Cardiff City Council is proud of its record of house mortgage advances, having loaned more than any local authority outside London. Some 75 per cent of our loans have been on pre-1919 houses, on which building societies will not normally lend. Some 90 per cent of our loans have been on pre-1945 houses and, again, there have been many cases where building societies have been unwilling to lend on certain houses built between the wars, preferring to concentrate on modern postwar houses.

We have also loaned on flats, which many building societies will not touch, and have always been willing to lend to single women, even before the Sex Discrimination legislation, and to other classes of borrower whom the societies have tended

to avoid. We have also willingly encouraged loans for house improvements, a field into which the societies have until recently been reluctant to venture.

Nor can it be said that local authority house mortgage schemes are subsidized from rates or government grants, apart from the option mortgage scheme which is common to authorities and societies. Indeed, we are forbidden to operate our schemes at a deficit, nor do local authorities benefit from the cheap government loans or concessional equated tax rates allowed to building societies.

Local authorities, as housing authorities, are required to operate a comprehensive housing policy which involves not only building council houses for letting but also providing facilities for owner-occupation. When did a building society last build a house for letting or add in any way to the country's housing stock?

Yours faithfully,
H. MANSFIELD,
Chief Executive,
Cardiff City Council.

Graduated tax rates: a false assumption

From Mr D. R. Middleton

Sir, On the same day that you rightly call for a reduction in "penal rates of tax on those who bear the main burden of industrial responsibility" (January 30), you print a fascinating piece on Lord Radcliffe, who is partly responsible for these penal rates.

He was chairman of the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income, whose second report in 1954 said: "We are bound to assume that the present tax rates are related to a present necessity of raising a given sum of money from the direct taxation of income."

That assumption was false then, as it is now. The graduated rates of income tax—above the basic 35 per cent rate—raise negligible revenue. Indeed, their net yield, after allowing for the wasted time and energy of some of the most productive people in the country, is almost certainly negative.

For a royal commission on taxation to fail to appreciate this elementary fact about graduated rates of tax is unforgivable.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. MIDDLETON,
Cranfield School of Management, Cranfield,
Bedford MK43 0AL.
January 30.

Natsopa and the EEC

From Mr Owen O'Brien

Sir, I refer to the paragraph "Reverse head" in Business Diary (February 2).

This society, as you rightly say, played an active part in the campaign against British membership of the EEC, but as democrats we accept the decision of the British people which was given loud and clear.

Now that we are members of the Community and paying our contributions into its funds, it seems to me reasonable to expect that we are entitled to apply for any benefits that accrue.

Funny what a twist journalists such as your columnist will put on a genuine desire to play a part in an institution of which we are now part, and in so doing endeavour to keep people like him in employment.

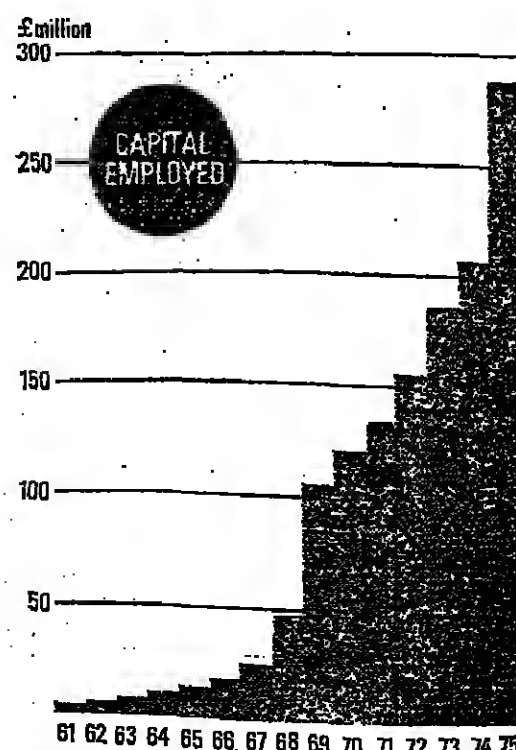
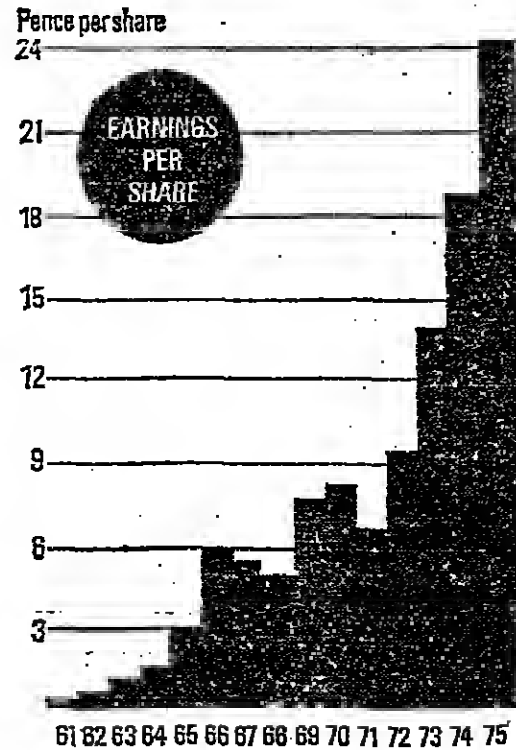
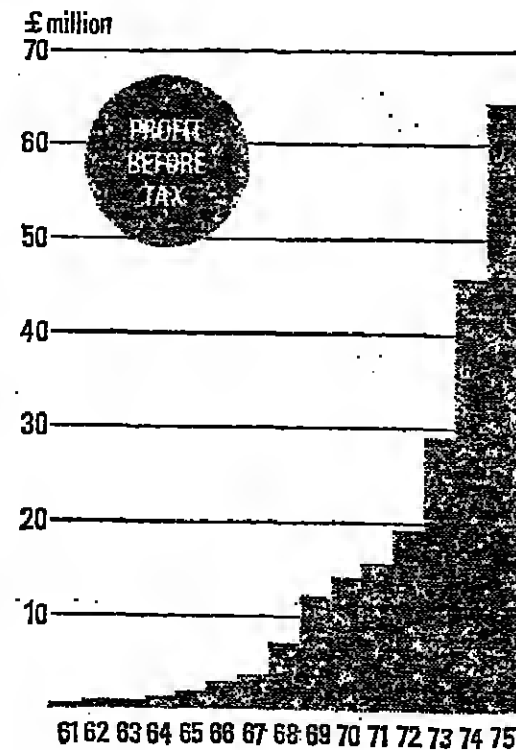
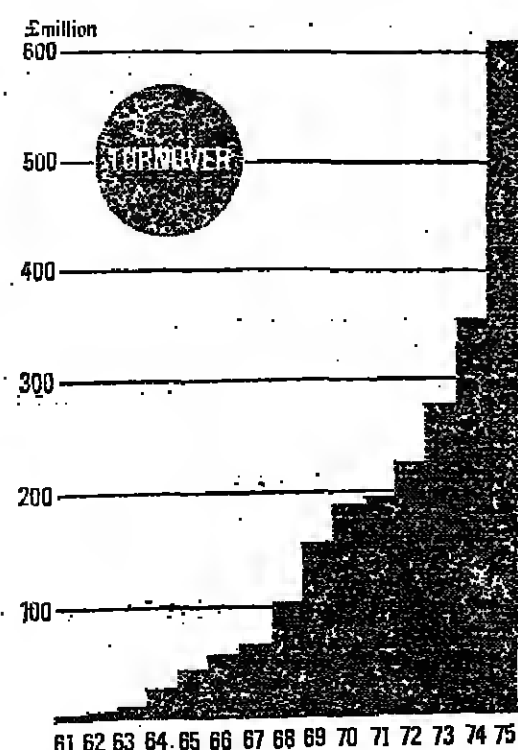
OWEN O'BRIEN,
General Secretary,
National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel,
Cannon House,
15-16 Borough Road,
St George's Circus,
London SE1 0AL.
February 3.

L O N R H O

Fifteen Year Financial Record

Year ended 30 September	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
	(£ million)														
Turnover	606.00	349.20	274.38	224.80	199.99	191.17	154.00	101.00	60.00	55.00	32.00	21.00	11.00	9.00	4.00
Profit before taxation	63.31	46.48	29.37	19.30	15.09	14.61	12.81	6.79	3.60	3.06	1.82	1.03	.50	.41	.16
Profit after taxation, minorities and excluding extraordinary items	22.06	15.22	11.19	6.46	4.24	5.64	4.02	2.06	1.45	1.22	.60	.26	.24	.19	.11
Cost of dividend	3.86	2.77	2.27	2.43	1.38	3.13	2.48	1.42	.81	.38	.19	.16	.16	.13	.08
Fixed assets	166.24	137.34	127.66	122.07	118.18	97.05	87.28	43.98	19.11	14.31	10.70	7.14	2.18	1.33	1.07
Net current assets and investments	112.41	64.92	53.41	28.49	13.52	20.69	17.93	5.99	.82	1.53	2.47	3.15	1.80	1.88	1.43
Total capital employed	278.65	202.26	181.07	150.56	131.70	117.74	105.21	49.97	19.93	15.84	13.17	10.29	3.98	3.21	2.50
Total equity interest	172.38	106.84	93.18	75.65	59.79	61.10	55.71	20.73	6.49	5.74	4.83	3.66	3.00	2.60	2.16
Earnings per share	24.02p	19.35p	14.25p	9.35p	6.91p	8.78p	8.01p	4.77p	5.10p	5.82p	2.86p	1.21p	1.14p	1.10p	.57p

Earnings per share have been adjusted for bonus issues.



Lorrho Limited, London EC2V 6BL

Throughout the world, nations are grappling with the problems of new energy policies. Business News writers examine the position in two countries.

Britain: King Coal demands higher tribute

to both sides that bridges the gap between now and a strong resumption of power demands. This avoids cuts in spring-summer coal output threatened by the unusual situation of high stocks at the end of the winter period.

"At the same time, it gives the Government the chance to negotiate longer term prospects free of short-term squabbling. Although it has little power to interfere in European-controlled pricing matters, the Government can encourage new cost-price rises are acceptable to the biggest customer.

"It is a nonsense for the Coal Board itself to finance, as it is doing, a rising market for unwanted coal. No one in its own hopes for immediate compensation with money it cannot afford. Therefore, recovery costs are about equal whether the Government competes in the market for coal, and gas—and the price of electricity is critical to industrial competitiveness and therefore to the economic recovery gains pace.

"Agreed levels of stocks of coal will help hold back imports as North Sea resources are developed and will ensure that the market mechanism improves. That is why Sir Derek Ezra and the Coal Board must price their product for sale on stock with greater care in the next months. To force Mr. Hawkins to turn up the oil tap helps no one, least of all the

miners who are promised as much in *Plan For Coal*...

Italy: exercising the nuclear option

To generate electricity from this source would be uneconomic at present. But larger, more efficient units are planned, and one is to be supplied by Italian industry to the United States Energy Research Administration.

Development Administration.
'As well as the main nucleus

Cut and dried?

alternative sources. Italy's national energy plan includes the conservation of hydrocarbon resources and a streamlining of the government/industry structure to tackle the various elements of the plan.

For the future, the research programmes of the National Nuclear Energy Committee (CNEN) include the development of fast reactors; both

Kenneth Owen
Technology
Correspondent

Part 144

Fuji Ltd.

1975	1974
297,106	£7,942,961

02½p	104½p
3.75p	3.92p
3.50p	3.325p

%	%
32.0	27.8

6.5	40.1
2.0	3.8
3.9	3.5
	2.9

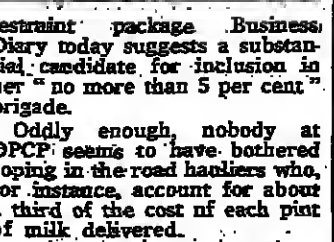
4.4	2.7
35.3	80.8
14.7	19.2

.....

istry, nevertheless faces
s of cost increases and
a view of the doubts about
and the high reverse yield.
taken advantage of higher

Business Diary: BL's chocolate soldier • Mine hoist

and States and some other
water success in combating
of inflation and recession
investment outlook corre-
ghter. At the balance
of the assets were inves-
tment 374% in the United
invested in U.K. equities.



...gh E23 6YY.

the
d

Braking rates

E LIMITED

a Finance Limited
to the

I.

... overall haulage costs and some operators might still not have restructured contracts to take account of this.

Road haulage's effect on the overall costings of other industries varies a lot—in food the figure is probably between 10 and 25 per cent but in construction supplies like stone can well over 90 per cent.

WE know the insurance industry has its problems, but the paper is being submitted to the Institute of Actuaries later this month—plainly entitled: 'The Non-Mortality of Annuities'.

THOMSON

Thomson North Sea
were ad
a
S.

NORTH SEA FINANCE

US \$40,000,000

Seven Year Credit Facility

Limited and Thomson North Sea
used in the negotiations leading
arrangement of these facilities by
E. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

E LIMITED

a Finance Limited
to the

I.

US \$100,000,000

Limited Recourse Credit Facility for the Development of the Claymore Field

THOMSON NORTH SEA FINANCE LIMITED

US \$40,000,000

Seven Year Credit Facility

Thomson North Sea Limited and Thomson North Sea Finance Limited were advised in the negotiations leading to the arrangement of these facilities by

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Smith Inds in £4m deal

In an agreed deal, Smith Industries is to pay over £4m for a privately owned Scottish company, George MacLellan, which makes rubber and plastic products. The MacLellan board, which holds 55 per cent of the equity, has agreed to accept the offer from Smiths, (flight control equipment, watches and clocks).

Shareholders of MacLellan are being offered 151 Smiths shares for every 200 in MacLellan. Mr Robin MacLellan, the chairman, is also head of the Scottish Tourist Board. There is a provision for shareholders to take 136p cash a share on up to half the Smiths shares that they would otherwise be entitled to.

Net assets of MacLellan for the year to October 4 were £2.43m, taking land and buildings at book value. Net profits before tax for the same year were £993,000 on sales of £5.6m.

The Flexible Ducting subsidiary will complement Smiths' existing specialist tubing business.

The Felixstowe Dock & Railway Company

INTERIM RESULTS

Unaudited Results for the Company for the first 24 weeks of the year ending 30th June 1976

First 24 weeks of year ended 30.6.1975		First 24 weeks of year ending 30.6.1976
£		£
3,422,000	Turnover	4,189,000
886,000	Profit before items charged balance	1,009,000
272,000	Depreciation, Maintenance and Dredging Provision	331,000
405,000	Interest	459,000
677,000		790,000
209,000	Profit before Tax	219,000
109,000	U.K. Tax @ 52%	114,000
£100,000		£105,000
tonnes		tonnes
1,841,000	Tonnage handled	1,863,557
2.86p	Earnings per Stock Unit	3.00p

The Felixstowe Tank Developments Limited ceased to be a subsidiary company in September 1975. The company's remaining interest in Felixstowe Tank Developments Limited has not been consolidated in the figures shown above. The figures for last year therefore have been reclassified for purposes of comparison.

The profit before tax for the first 24 weeks of the year ending 30th June 1976 amounted to £219,000 compared with £209,000 for the corresponding period in the previous year.

Turnover increased by 22.4% from £3,422,000 to £4,189,000 and tonnage handled by the Port increased marginally from 1,841,000 tonnes to 1,863,557 tonnes.

Profit before depreciation, maintenance and dredging provisions and interest charges was 13.9% higher than in the previous year.

Costs of dredging continue to rise and the Directors have considered it prudent to increase the provision for dredging in this period by £46,000. The major maintenance provision remains at last year and is considered adequate. There is an increase of approximately 10% in depreciation.

On 30th October 1975, by a circular letter, all stockholders were informed of a conditional cash offer by British Transport Docks Board to acquire all the issued ordinary stock in the company. The terms of that offer and the price of 150p in cash per ordinary stock unit included all dividends paid or declared save only for the final dividend in respect of the year ended 30th June 1975.

Approval of the proposal made by British Transport Docks Board was duly given at an extraordinary meeting of the company held on 21st November 1975 and a Bill entitled "British Transport Docks (Felixstowe) Bill" has been deposited in Parliament by BTDB.

In accordance with terms provided in this Bill no interim dividend is declared.

Extraordinary expenses are being incurred in connection with the offer from British Transport Docks Board to acquire all the issued ordinary stock in the company. The Directors estimate that a sum of approximately £50,000 will need to be charged in the final account for the year 1975/76.

Triplex Foundries wants cash for key investment

The announcement of higher capital spending over the next five years and a £764,500 fund raising operation from Triplex Foundries, the west Midlands engineering and foundry concern, sent up the group's shares yesterday. The 1.9 million ordinary share rights issue goes out on a three-for-10 basis at 42p a share.

Mr R. Harrison, chairman, says the money is needed to expand the engineering and other companies. After a first half year to which profits rose 16 per cent, to £577,000, Mr Harrison forecasts that profits for the year to March 31 will beat last year's £1.34m.

At the interim stage he warned shareholders that the group was in for a tough second half and tighter margins were preventing it from accumulating enough cash to finance investment. The capital spending will, among other things, make the group more eligible for the Government's farrow foundry grant scheme. Spending in the previous five years was £3.5m.

The shares in the underwritten issue, will rank for this year's final payment. The board has already received Treasury permission to pay a final of 3.53p gross, lifting the year's total by 39 per cent to 5.20p.

Jefferson Smurfit gets control of Time Ind

Jefferson Smurfit, the Dublin-based packaging manufacturer, has bought a further 32,000 shares of Time Industries, the Chicago-based paper to plastics group. This brings Jefferson's holding in Time to 51 per cent. Time will now have its accounts consolidated in Jefferson's group figures.

Continental Can of America, which owns 21.7 per cent of Jefferson, reports slightly lower earnings for 1975. Net income fell from \$111m (£55m) to \$107m, but sales rose a bit to \$3,102m from \$3,087m.

FNFC now holds 100pc of Three Stars

The purchase of the outstanding 20 per cent minority holding in Three Stars Industrial Properties from Mr J. A. Taylor and associates means that Three Stars becomes a wholly-owned offshoot of First National Finance Corporation. Of the £210,000 price £20,000 has been paid in cash and the rest by the transfer to Hystorian Investments (controlled by Mr Taylor) of a freehold property in Manchester. The property for the purposes of the deal was valued mutually at £310,000. The £120,000 excess is to be repaid to FNFC after two years.

Kubota issue at \$75m

Japan's largest manufacturer of agricultural machinery, Kubota, has raised the amount of its 62 per cent convertible debenture issue 1991 from \$50m to \$75m (£37m). The issue is

Ladies Pride gets going

Celebrating with a one-for-five scrip issue, Ladies Pride Outerwear recovered last year from its 1974 setback to make record profits.

Down from £609,000 in 1974, pre-tax profits leapt 76 per cent to £769,000 on sales of £4.29m against £4.14m. The recovery reflects the closure a year ago of its fully fashioned knitwear subsidiary, this helped earnings and strengthened liquidity.

Good news for the present year is that all factories have full order books.

Earnings a share in the 12 months improved from 6.4p to 11.55p, and the total payment goes up from 3.73p gross to 4.08p. The shares hardened on the news.

Benn Bros keep it up after a fast start

The margins of Benn Brothers took a pounding in 1974/5 and the profits plummeted from £513,000 to £238,000. New the publishers, in splendid contrast, reports a recovery in the first half year to December 31. On a turnover up from £2.58m to £3.16m, pre-tax profits soared 89 per cent to £197,000 despite an exceptional first-time payment to the pension fund of £41,000. Earnings a share were, after this item, 1.4p against 0.71p. The half-time payment rises from 0.65p gross to 0.77p.

Lonrho restates its results

Lonrho, the UK-based overseas trading company, has restated its preliminary results in the annual accounts, to show an additional £1.31m increase in pre-tax profits to £63.31m, a rise of £16.83m on the previous year.

Below the line, extraordinary items provide a further £53.7m currency gains, more than wiping out any debits, to leave an attributable profit 70 per cent ahead at £27.43m compared with £16.1m.

The motor sector has now become the most profitable side of the business, chipping in £19.38m pre-tax, following considerable growth in West Africa and to a certain extent, East Africa. Agriculture has again been an important sector, while mining, suffering from a year of poor prices and rising costs, saw profits drop by more than a third.

Stock markets

Rally peters out but lots of situation

Without fresh support the London stock market was not able to reproduce Wednesday's form in spite of a brave attempt at the start of trading.

But the session was not without interest as a number of unusual situations threw up features. Pride of place must go to European Ferries which announced its intention to bid for Felixstowe Dock even though that thriving east coast port is scheduled for nationalization.

Leading industrial shares were weak, particularly Siddeley, off 9p to 403p and Decca "A" which slumped 12p to 252p after a warning of a shortfall in profits for the full year offset by a recovery in the interim results. Swan Hunter continued to be concerned about Maritime Fruit Carriers and dipped 6p to 461p.

From noon onwards the FT Index went into decline and by the close had shed 4.4 to 4100, its lowest point of the day.

Griffiths last 3p to 75p, but next week brings the profits statement for the six months to last October. This will be good, showing earnings up by possibly one third since the share's last fair even without vague talk of a deal with another company, or a bid.

At the close of trading European Ferries had shed half a point to 77p but the dock company's shares were an impressive 14p to the good at 146p.

Typical of the fortunes of the "blue chips" were Unilever, 456p, Becham 353p and Glaxo 383p, all down by four points, while ICI contained its decline to 3p, at 383p.

There were some heavy losses among the clearing banks as the market fell. The worst hit was Midland which shed no less than 13p to 302p, but Lloyds 10p to 146p.

Lack of interest hit oil shares where BP managed to hold on to 583p and Shell gave up 4p to 388p. Burmah, the centre of much interest at the moment, came back 2p to 46p.

Golds staged something of a recovery, replacing early falls with a rise of up to 25p. "Johnnies" were off 75p after their interim and Pancontinental ahead back £2 to £16.50.

A profits setback hit Goode Durrant and the shares were dragged back 5p to 24p, but Benn Brothers added a penny

to 23p after a half-timer and good profits and a scrip helped Ladies Pride to go ahead 2p to 54p.

Helical Bar was unmoved at 32p as was Arlington Motor, the commercial specialist, at 83p after reporting improved liquidity. Johnson-Richards Tiles added another 8p to 253p.

The gilt-edged market was very much less active than on other recent sessions. Short-dated stocks were still benefiting from hopes of a 4, or even 5, point cut in the Minimum Lending Rate today.

But after going between 1/16 to an 1/8 point firmer in early dealing, this sector of the market closed with prices either unchanged on overnight levels, or just 1/16 point net up in some cases. However, the recent advance in long-dated stocks now seems to have run out of steam, particularly in the face of several predictions that the descent in United States rates may now have come to an end.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,

were ICI, Ocean Transport & Trading, Barclay's Bank, Town & Country, John Brown & Co, Imperial Group, Shell, United Dominions Trust, Midland & Charter Consolidated, Bowrey & Parsons, M. L. Mc and Lucas.

H. P. Bulmer shares at 1 have fears of the Chance applying duty to cider in next Budget to contain it. To purists it may seem to leave cider free of duty, but carries it, but the CI cellar may also have of worries besides this. In first half of the year to 31 April Bulmer's profits rose from £646,000 to £1.5m, but doubled profit of around £2 for the year was indicated, it now looks as if £2.5m or more would be a better bet.

Amid a flurry of unexplained rumours, mail order shops were back in favour with 9mas 150p and Empire 50p 94p closing 12p and 5p per A. Freeman's spokesman said easing of inflation would be long-term, long-term, though the immediate actions were less apparent. Any prospective takeover would probably run into monopolies problems, is market opinion.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,

were ICI, Ocean Transport & Trading, Barclay's Bank, Town & Country, John Brown & Co, Imperial Group, Shell, United Dominions Trust, Midland & Charter Consolidated, Bowrey & Parsons, M. L. Mc and Lucas.

H. P. Bulmer shares at 1 have fears of the Chance applying duty to cider in next Budget to contain it. To purists it may seem to leave cider free of duty, but carries it, but the CI cellar may also have of worries besides this. In first half of the year to 31 April Bulmer's profits rose from £646,000 to £1.5m, but doubled profit of around £2 for the year was indicated, it now looks as if £2.5m or more would be a better bet.

Amid a flurry of unexplained rumours, mail order shops were back in favour with 9mas 150p and Empire 50p 94p closing 12p and 5p per A. Freeman's spokesman said easing of inflation would be long-term, long-term, though the immediate actions were less apparent. Any prospective takeover would probably run into monopolies problems, is market opinion.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,

were ICI, Ocean Transport & Trading, Barclay's Bank, Town & Country, John Brown & Co, Imperial Group, Shell, United Dominions Trust, Midland & Charter Consolidated, Bowrey & Parsons, M. L. Mc and Lucas.

H. P. Bulmer shares at 1 have fears of the Chance applying duty to cider in next Budget to contain it. To purists it may seem to leave cider free of duty, but carries it, but the CI cellar may also have of worries besides this. In first half of the year to 31 April Bulmer's profits rose from £646,000 to £1.5m, but doubled profit of around £2 for the year was indicated, it now looks as if £2.5m or more would be a better bet.

Amid a flurry of unexplained rumours, mail order shops were back in favour with 9mas 150p and Empire 50p 94p closing 12p and 5p per A. Freeman's spokesman said easing of inflation would be long-term, long-term, though the immediate actions were less apparent. Any prospective takeover would probably run into monopolies problems, is market opinion.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,

were ICI, Ocean Transport & Trading, Barclay's Bank, Town & Country, John Brown & Co, Imperial Group, Shell, United Dominions Trust, Midland & Charter Consolidated, Bowrey & Parsons, M. L. Mc and Lucas.

H. P. Bulmer shares at 1 have fears of the Chance applying duty to cider in next Budget to contain it. To purists it may seem to leave cider free of duty, but carries it, but the CI cellar may also have of worries besides this. In first half of the year to 31 April Bulmer's profits rose from £646,000 to £1.5m, but doubled profit of around £2 for the year was indicated, it now looks as if £2.5m or more would be a better bet.

Amid a flurry of unexplained rumours, mail order shops were back in favour with 9mas 150p and Empire 50p 94p closing 12p and 5p per A. Freeman's spokesman said easing of inflation would be long-term, long-term, though the immediate actions were less apparent. Any prospective takeover would probably run into monopolies problems, is market opinion.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,

were ICI, Ocean Transport & Trading, Barclay's Bank, Town & Country, John Brown & Co, Imperial Group, Shell, United Dominions Trust, Midland & Charter Consolidated, Bowrey & Parsons, M. L. Mc and Lucas.

H. P. Bulmer shares at 1 have fears of the Chance applying duty to cider in next Budget to contain it. To purists it may seem to leave cider free of duty, but carries it, but the CI cellar may also have of worries besides this. In first half of the year to 31 April Bulmer's profits rose from £646,000 to £1.5m, but doubled profit of around £2 for the year was indicated, it now looks as if £2.5m or more would be a better bet.

Amid a flurry of unexplained rumours, mail order shops were back in favour with 9mas 150p and Empire 50p 94p closing 12p and 5p per A. Freeman's spokesman said easing of inflation would be long-term, long-term, though the immediate actions were less apparent. Any prospective takeover would probably run into monopolies problems, is market opinion.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,

were ICI, Ocean Transport & Trading, Barclay's Bank, Town & Country, John Brown & Co, Imperial Group, Shell, United Dominions Trust, Midland & Charter Consolidated, Bowrey & Parsons, M. L. Mc and Lucas.

H. P. Bulmer shares at 1 have fears of the Chance applying duty to cider in next Budget to contain it. To purists it may seem to leave cider free of duty, but carries it, but the CI cellar may also have of worries besides this. In first half of the year to 31 April Bulmer's profits rose from £646,000 to £1.5m, but doubled profit of around £2 for the year was indicated, it now looks as if £2.5m or more would be a better bet.

Amid a flurry of unexplained rumours, mail order shops were back in favour with 9mas 150p and Empire 50p 94p closing 12p and 5p per A. Freeman's spokesman said easing of inflation would be long-term, long-term, though the immediate actions were less apparent. Any prospective takeover would probably run into monopolies problems, is market opinion.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,

were ICI, Ocean Transport & Trading, Barclay's Bank, Town & Country, John Brown & Co, Imperial Group, Shell, United Dominions Trust, Midland & Charter Consolidated, Bowrey & Parsons, M. L. Mc and Lucas.

H. P. Bulmer shares at 1 have fears of the Chance applying duty to cider in next Budget to contain it. To purists it may seem to leave cider free of duty, but carries it, but the CI cellar may also have of worries besides this. In first half of the year to 31 April Bulmer's profits rose from £646,000 to £1.5m, but doubled profit of around £2 for the year was indicated, it now looks as if £2.5m or more would be a better bet.

Amid a flurry of unexplained rumours, mail order shops were back in favour with 9mas 150p and Empire 50p 94p closing 12p and 5p per A. Freeman's spokesman said easing of inflation would be long-term, long-term, though the immediate actions were less apparent. Any prospective takeover would probably run into monopolies problems, is market opinion.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,

were ICI, Ocean Transport & Trading, Barclay's Bank, Town & Country, John Brown & Co, Imperial Group, Shell, United Dominions Trust, Midland & Charter Consolidated, Bowrey & Parsons, M. L. Mc and Lucas.

H. P. Bulmer shares at 1 have fears of the Chance applying duty to cider in next Budget to contain it. To purists it may seem to leave cider free of duty, but carries it, but the CI cellar may also have of worries besides this. In first half of the year to 31 April Bulmer's profits rose from £646,000 to £1.5m, but doubled profit of around £2 for the year was indicated, it now looks as if £2.5m or more would be a better bet.

Amid a flurry of unexplained rumours, mail order shops were back in favour with 9mas 150p and Empire 50p 94p closing 12p and 5p per A. Freeman's spokesman said easing of inflation would be long-term, long-term, though the immediate actions were less apparent. Any prospective takeover would probably run into monopolies problems, is market opinion.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,

were ICI, Ocean Transport & Trading, Barclay's Bank, Town & Country, John Brown & Co, Imperial Group, Shell, United Dominions Trust, Midland & Charter Consolidated, Bowrey & Parsons, M. L. Mc and Lucas.

H. P. Bulmer shares at 1 have fears of the Chance applying duty to cider in next Budget to contain it. To purists it may seem to leave cider free of duty, but carries it, but the CI cellar may also have of worries besides this. In first half of the year to 31 April Bulmer's profits rose from £646,000 to £1.5m, but doubled profit of around £2 for the year was indicated, it now looks as if £2.5m or more would be a better bet.

Amid a flurry of unexplained rumours, mail order shops were back in favour with 9mas 150p and Empire 50p 94p closing 12p and 5p per A. Freeman's spokesman said easing of inflation would be long-term, long-term, though the immediate actions were less apparent. Any prospective takeover would probably run into monopolies problems, is market opinion.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,

were ICI, Ocean Transport & Trading, Barclay's Bank, Town & Country, John Brown & Co, Imperial Group, Shell, United Dominions Trust, Midland & Charter Consolidated, Bowrey & Parsons, M. L. Mc and Lucas.

H. P. Bulmer shares at 1 have fears of the Chance applying duty to cider in next Budget to contain it. To purists it may seem to leave cider free of duty, but carries it, but the CI cellar may also have of worries besides this. In first half of the year to 31 April Bulmer's profits rose from £646,000 to £1.5m, but doubled profit of around £2 for the year was indicated, it now looks as if £2.5m or more would be a better bet.

Amid a flurry of unexplained rumours, mail order shops were back in favour with 9mas 150p and Empire 50p 94p closing 12p and 5p per A. Freeman's spokesman said easing of inflation would be long-term, long-term, though the immediate actions were less apparent. Any prospective takeover would probably run into monopolies problems, is market opinion.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,

were ICI, Ocean Transport & Trading, Barclay's Bank, Town & Country, John Brown & Co, Imperial Group, Shell, United Dominions Trust, Midland & Charter Consolidated, Bowrey & Parsons, M. L. Mc and Lucas.

H. P. Bulmer shares at 1 have fears of the Chance applying duty to cider in next Budget to contain it. To purists it may seem to leave cider free of duty, but carries it, but the CI cellar may also have of worries besides this. In first half of the year to 31 April Bulmer's profits rose from £646,000 to £1.5m, but doubled profit of around £2 for the year was indicated, it now looks as if £2.5m or more would be a better bet.

Amid a flurry of unexplained rumours, mail order shops were back in favour with 9mas 150p and Empire 50p 94p closing 12p and 5p per A. Freeman's spokesman said easing of inflation would be long-term, long-term, though the immediate actions were less apparent. Any prospective takeover would probably run into monopolies problems, is market opinion.

Prices in this sector lost a 1/2 point in fairly early trade, and then held steady until afternoon business when further falls were experienced. At the end of trading, net 1/2 point losses were common.

Equity turnover on February 4 was £68.8m (16,649 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph,



Mr. Shinbei Konishi, President, Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.

Report by Mr. Shinbei Konishi, President, for the six months ended 30th September, 1975

武田薬品工業株式会社

We are pleased to report the following summary of the operations of Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. for the six month period ended 30th September, 1975.

The Company's total sales for the period were ¥136,417 million (\$453,213 thousand), a 1 per cent increase over the corresponding period last year. Net earnings for the period amounted to ¥4,949 million (\$16,442 thousand), a 40 per cent decrease.

Since the oil crisis, the Japanese economy has been suffering from continued recession. Furthermore due to the decline in capital investment, decrease in exports and a low level of consumer spending, recovery of the economy has been very slow despite a series of financial measures, including reductions in the official discount rate, taken by the government to counter the recession. As a result the Company has also suffered from the general economic recession with a resultant decline in profits.

An outline of the activities of the Company's various operating divisions are given below:

Pharmaceuticals:

The rate of increase of pharmaceutical production in Japan has slowed down and increased only 5 per cent in the first half of 1975 over the corresponding period of last year. Our domestic pharmaceutical sales increased slightly while sales of proprietary drugs leveled off due to the decrease in consumer spending. The increase in sales of pharmaceutical products to the medical profession was also very modest due to strong competition and resulting price reductions. Overall the total sales of pharmaceuticals at home and abroad declined slightly.

Food:

Sales of food products as a whole expanded favourably. Though the sales of our seasonings and food additives for food processors increased only slightly as a result of the recession in the food industry, our various soft drinks enjoyed a satisfactory sales growth. In January of this year we established "Nittake Foods Co., Ltd.", a joint venture with Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Ltd. and launched into the field of "retort pouch foods", which is expected to grow rapidly in the future. Since the middle of June we have started to market five kinds of "retort pouch foods" in Tokyo under the trade name "Nittake Pak".

Industrial Chemicals:

Demand remained at a low level last year as a result of the prevailing

recession, but gradually started to pick up after January and February. Our sales increased, with activated carbon, polyurethane resin and latex making particularly significant contributions.

Agricultural Chemicals:

Shipments of agricultural chemicals increased sharply in the previous year due to speculative buying inspired by anticipated food shortages and the severe attack of rice blast disease. As a reaction to last year's oversupply and because of decreased retail demand, sales of our agricultural chemicals made less progress this year. Since the beginning of the year, the prices of compound feed have been successively reduced and production in the livestock industry has gradually recovered. The prices of livestock products continued to be strong and the sales of our animal health products and feed additives increased.

As a result, the overall sales of agricultural chemicals and animal health products showed a small improvement.

Overseas Activities:

SPECIAL NEWS

Building and property save
Durrant from doing worse

nd half at its
building and
ary stopped the
year to October
company
and Murray
The group is
led by Paisley
Islands.
per cent down
\$885,000, before
year of £66,27m.
But at the
profits showed
chords, with
blackburn-based
development sub-
in a loss of
Rawlings has
ise of a return
ak ayen" at the
oducing profits
ompared with
vious year.
ges for the year
able to Google
olders shows a
100 to £225,000,
ed from 27p at
The dividend is
again. Even so,
d by 6p to 23p.
it, a close com-
the United King-
Africa. New
fer, India and
tates. Banking,
e financing and
e principal activi-
y here.
The board made
450,000 against
ase and property
me hit
main

g a maiden con-
Queensborough
tax profits of
the half year
more than
2,000 to £36,000.
this steel rein-
steel stock
dropped from
t. The results
reflect reduced
over activity in
reinforcing bar
construction in-
there is no sign
improvement.
s is held jointly
n group. Unles
In November,
night a 60 per
Cooper Re-Bar,
Meanwhile, the
position remains
declares an in-
of 1.54p gross

hadings
e civil engineer-
ing contractor, is
quickly. Pre-tax

profits for the year to end
September rose from £218,000
to new peak of £239,000 on a
turnover up from £10,451 to
£16.3m. The dividend rises from
0.61p to 0.67p.

Work on hand is enough to
ensure another record turnover
this year and a "significant"
increase in profits is also
indicated.

**Hill & Smith
beats the going**

Hill & Smith, a west Midland
steel stockholder and maker of
M-way crash barriers, overcame
trough going in the second half
to make record profits at the
pre-tax level. They jumped by
27 per cent to £763,000 in the
year to September 30, matching
a similar increase in the second
half. His profits were £424,000.
Turnover rose more than £1m
to £5.8m. Along with the en-
couraging profits the board
announced a one-for-one scrip
dividend.

Mr. Smith, going referred to
by Mr. E. H. 88k, chairman,
was caused by recession. He
said "It has continued into the
first quarter of the current
year, but results so far, are
cheerful. On last year's, with this
in mind, the directors record full-
year profits. The final dividend
rises from 3.52p gross to 4p,
showing for last year's scrip
issue. The year's total is 6.15p
against 5.41p. Earnings a share
improved from 11.5p to 15.2p.

**Arlington liquidity
move**

A tax refund of £271,000 and
a property sale worth £235,000
have strengthened the liquidity
of Arlington Motor Holdings,
the Middlesex-based car dealer.
The board was influenced by
interest charges of £264,000
against £108,000 in the year to
March 31, and £213,000 com-
pared with £109,000 for the
first six months of the current
year to September 24. The group
says the property, a freehold
plot at Enfield, was surplus to
requirements.

G. Johnson-Stephens

Linking conveniently with its
existing activities, Gordon John-
son-Stephens (Holdings) has
acquired the bookmill and
assets of the efficient treatment
plant division of E. B. Borden
Engineers for some £40,000, by
share exchange.

Additionally, Johnson-
Stephens has taken to Bales
Perkins Holdings 188,000 ordi-
nary shares in settlement of the

balance of the consideration for
the acquisition of the Douglas
Rowson product range. The
total consideration was £150,000,
including some £50,000 cash.

**Hanson warning of
testing time ahead**

Confidence in maintaining
its established record of
annual growth was expressed
at the Hanson Trust annual
meeting by chairman Sir
James Hanson. He told share-
holders that profits were
down with budgets. But he gave
a warning that 1976 would be
a "testing year". It was
"extremely difficult to look
into the crystal ball", he said.

The main thrust of the com-
pany's medium-term growth
remains in the United States
where the economy has started
to recover. His company's
United Kingdom building op-
erations is a little better than offi-
cial figures.

**Glanville Enthoven now
earning 47 pc abroad**

Glanville Enthoven & Co, the
international insurance broking
group, last year earned 47 per
cent of its brokerage income
overseas.

The report and accounts show
that profits before tax for the
year ended September 30, 1975,
were £1,555m—a 29 per cent
increase over 1974. The profits
have more than doubled in the
past 3 years.

Good year at Mears

A "major" improvement in
profits is promised for this
year by Mr. A. Stephenson,
chairman of Mears Bros Hold-
ings, the civil engineering,
building and dredging group.
The range of its activities and
a larger contribution from the
overseas operations provide the
basis for sustained growth. The
group is ready to use both
overseas opportunities and an
upturn in the United Kingdom
economy, when it occurs.

Finances have been "sub-
stantially improved".

NCR

Last year world-wide revenues
of NCR Corporation (formerly
National Cash Register) rose 8
per cent to \$2,165m, beating
\$2,000m for the first time. But
net profits declined 17 per cent
from last year's record to
\$72.49m. Earnings a share fully
diluted were \$2.25 against
\$2.53. Fourth-quarter profits
\$17.29m fell 51 per cent to
\$17.29m.

**December 31 down from \$417,000
to \$282,000. Interim payment held
at 4 cents per share.**

PELDAYNE (HOLDINGS)

Pre-tax profit, £23,000 (loss,
£125,000) for half-year to Sep-
tember 30. Tax all (same). Board
expects second-half profits to
show a further small increase and
hopes to recommend an increase
in year's dividend.

BULGARIAN LOAN

Agreement has been signed in
Sofia for medium-term loan of
\$20m for Bulgarian Foreign Trade
Bank. Arranged by Brandts
Limited, the loan was provided
by Banque Européenne de Crédit,
Brandts, Grindlays Bank and
Marine Midland Bank.

EDINBURGH INV TRUST

Trust has arranged to borrow
£1m for five years at fluctuating
interest rate.

LAWSON GILT

Lawson Gilt and Warrant Fund
has acquired 10 per cent of issue
of Scottish and Continental Inv
Trust subscription warrants.

IMASCO

Sales for third quarter (Can-
adian) \$26.52m (\$23.51m). Earnings
\$10.74m (\$10.62m), or \$1.16
(\$1.09) per share. Board states
food operations in United States
were not up to expectations.

Australian
warning on
uranium
production

Pancontinental shares fell \$2
to \$15.5 yesterday, partly as a
reaction to the acknowledgment
from the Australian
Uranium Producers' Forum that
even without Australian pro-
duction, there would be "world
surplus" in uranium in the
early 1980s.

The statement came from Mr.
Doug Stewart, deputy chairman
of the forum and general
manager of Western Mining. He
told the Ranger environmental
enquiry that large Australian
exports could depress world
prices. This could make ex-
ports from Australia unprofitable,
he said, adding that he
could not see the market could
take 10,000 tonnes of Australian
uranium in 1981.

He estimated that the com-
pany's uranium output could
reach 10,000 tonnes a year by
1980, or up to 20,000 tonnes if
no restrictions were imposed.
Pancontinental, Ranger, and the
joint Peko-Wallsend-EZ ven-
ture could each produce 3,000
tonnes a year by 1980 with
Western Mining adding a fur-
ther 1,000 tonnes, he added.

Earlier the producers had
said the inquiry that it was
estimated there would be a
slight world surplus of uranium,
without any contribution from
Australia, between 1975 and
1985.

The inquiry was ostensibly
established to investigate the
possible environmental prob-
lems posed by developing the
Ranger deposit, but it is now
seen as a major investigation
into uranium mining. It will
also possibly have a major in-
fluence on Government thinking
about the proposed lifting of
the uranium export ban.

Wallsend gained 10p to 530p
and Western Mining put on 1p
to 152p.

**Assoc Minerals is
holding its own**

Associated Minerals Consoli-
dated, the rutile, zircon and il-
menite producer in which Con-
solidated Gold Fields has a 41
per cent stake, increased operat-
ing profits only slightly to
A\$3.6m after a near 23 per
cent increase in 1975, revenue
to A\$17.7m in the six months to
the end of December.

The interim dividend is 12
cents a share. Trading in zircon
is expected to be difficult for
the rest of the year but the
company thinks the total results
for the year will approach those
made last time.

Adaptable Siemens heads for peak year

From Peter Norman
Bonn, February 5

Group net profits at Siemens
AG are heading towards a new
peak in the year to September
30 next, after falling 9 per cent
to DM488m (£88m) last year.

Dr Bernhard Plettner, the
chief executive of West Ger-
many's largest, and the world's
fifth biggest, electrical concern,
told a press conference that the
group's net earnings this year
should amount to 2.8 per cent
of turnover, which in turn is
expected to rise 5 per cent to
more than DM20,000m in 1975-
76. Dr Plettner, in a characteris-

tic understatement, added that
Siemens had come "well"
through 1974-75 which he de-
scribed as the "most difficult
post-war year" for the world
electrical industry.

The profit drop in 1974-75 was
due to exceptional factors in
that the company chose to
inject more funds into its pen-
sion reserves in a lump sum
rather than spread the pay-
ments over a five-year period
as foreseen by West German
law.

Without this cautious
accounting procedure, the com-
pany's yield on turnover would
have been "more than three

per cent" against the 2.4 per
cent return disclosed in last
year's figures.

Siemens' world-wide group
net earnings rose 11.5 per cent
in the quarter to the end of
December to DM135m. Turn-
over in the period increased 10
per cent to DM 4,800m, while
net profit as a percentage of
turnover stayed constant at 2.8
per cent.

Dr Plettner attributed part of
Siemens' success over the past
year to its early response to
the onset of the world economic
recession. The group began at
an early stage not to replace
natural fluctuations in its work-

force so that by the end of
September last year the total
number of employees had fal-
len by six per cent to 207,000
compared with 12 months be-
fore. The reductions continued
in the first quarter of the cur-
rent year, when the workforce
was reduced by a further 4,000
and should now have come to a
virtual end.

In the current year, Siemens
plans to invest an unchanged
total of DM1,300m although
this sum will include about
DM 100m for the purchase of
the stakes in the Osram light
company previously held by
AEG-Telefunken

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

U.S. \$175,000,000

Claymore Field Development Finance

for

Occidental of Scotland, Inc.

a wholly owned subsidiary of



Occidental Petroleum Corporation

Managed by

International Energy Bank Ltd. Republic National Bank of Dallas

Provided by

**Bank of America N.T. & S.A. National Westminster Bank Group
The Royal Bank of Canada**

Barclays Bank International Limited Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company Midland Bank Limited

International Energy Bank Limited Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

Republic National Bank of Dallas Toronto Dominion Bank

Seattle - First National Bank Marine Midland Bank

Bank of Scotland Irving Trust Company

United California Bank The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited

Wells Fargo Bank N.A. Banque Worms

First National Bank of Commerce (New Orleans)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

U.S. \$100,000,000

Claymore Field Development Finance

for

Thomson North Sea Limited

a wholly owned subsidiary of

Thomson Scottish Associates Limited

Managed by

International Energy Bank Ltd. Republic National Bank of Dallas

Provided by

National Westminster Bank Group

Barclays Bank International Limited The Royal Bank of Canada

International Energy Bank Limited Toronto Dominion Bank

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

Republic National Bank of Dallas The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Midland Bank Limited

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company

Bank of Scotland Banque Worms

Irving Trust Company United California Bank

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

February 1976

**Thomson North Sea Finance
Limited**

a wholly-owned subsidiary of

Thomson Scottish Associates Limited

US \$40,000,000

7 Year Eurodollar Facility

for the development of the Piper and Claymore fields

Arranged and Managed by

The Royal Bank of Canada

Provided by

Royal Bank of Canada

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

Land and International Banks Limited

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited

as Commerce Bank

Toronto Dominion Bank

Canadian American Bank S.A.

Agent Bank

The Royal Bank of Canada

**DRIVERS
JONAS**

Prices drift down

GET THE FACTS ABOUT
Cwmbran
GARDEN CITY OF WALES

For information about industrial opportunities in Cwmbran New Town please write to:
R. P. Menday, M.B.E., M.C., General Manager
Cwmbran Development Corporation,
Swansea House, Town Centre, Cwmbran,
Swansea NP4 3XL Telephone: Cwmbran 677

Enjoy every facility
for efficient industry
and every amenity for
family life.

1950 10.00, 1951 8.00, 1952 9.00, 1953 10.00, 1954 11.00, 1955 12.00, 1956 13.00, 1957 14.00, 1958 15.00, 1959 16.00, 1960 17.00, 1961 18.00, 1962 19.00, 1963 20.00, 1964 21.00, 1965 22.00, 1966 23.00, 1967 24.00, 1968 25.00, 1969 26.00, 1970 27.00, 1971 28.00, 1972 29.00, 1973 30.00, 1974 31.00, 1975 32.00, 1976 33.00, 1977 34.00, 1978 35.00, 1979 36.00, 1980 37.00, 1981 38.00, 1982 39.00, 1983 40.00, 1984 41.00, 1985 42.00, 1986 43.00, 1987 44.00, 1988 45.00, 1989 46.00, 1990 47.00, 1991 48.00, 1992 49.00, 1993 50.00, 1994 51.00, 1995 52.00, 1996 53.00, 1997 54.00, 1998 55.00, 1999 56.00, 2000 57.00, 2001 58.00, 2002 59.00, 2003 60.00, 2004 61.00, 2005 62.00, 2006 63.00, 2007 64.00, 2008 65.00, 2009 66.00, 2010 67.00, 2011 68.00, 2012 69.00, 2013 70.00, 2014 71.00, 2015 72.00, 2016 73.00, 2017 74.00, 2018 75.00, 2019 76.00, 2020 77.00, 2021 78.00, 2022 79.00, 2023 80.00, 2024 81.00, 2025 82.00, 2026 83.00, 2027 84.00, 2028 85.00, 2029 86.00, 2030 87.00, 2031 88.00, 2032 89.00, 2033 90.00, 2034 91.00, 2035 92.00, 2036 93.00, 2037 94.00, 2038 95.00, 2039 96.00, 2040 97.00, 2041 98.00, 2042 99.00, 2043 100.00, 2044 101.00, 2045 102.00, 2046 103.00, 2047 104.00, 2048 105.00, 2049 106.00, 2050 107.00, 2051 108.00, 2052 109.00, 2053 110.00, 2054 111.00, 2055 112.00, 2056 113.00, 2057 114.00, 2058 115.00, 2059 116.00, 2060 117.00, 2061 118.00, 2062 119.00, 2063 120.00, 2064 121.00, 2065 122.00, 2066 123.00, 2067 124.00, 2068 125.00, 2069 126.00, 2070 127.00, 2071 128.00, 2072 129.00, 2073 130.00, 2074 131.00, 2075 132.00, 2076 133.00, 2077 134.00, 2078 135.00, 2079 136.00, 2080 137.00, 2081 138.00, 2082 139.00, 2083 140.00, 2084 141.00, 2085 142.00, 2086 143.00, 2087 144.00, 2088 145.00, 2089 146.00, 2090 147.00, 2091 148.00, 2092 149.00, 2093 150.00, 2094 151.00, 2095 152.00, 2096 153.00, 2097 154.00, 2098 155.00, 2099 156.00, 2100 157.00, 2101 158.00, 2102 159.00, 2103 160.00, 2104 161.00, 2105 162.00, 2106 163.00, 2107 164.00, 2108 165.00, 2109 166.00, 2110 167.00, 2111 168.00, 2112 169.00, 2113 170.00, 2114 171.00, 2115 172.00, 2116 173.00, 2117 174.00, 2118 175.00, 2119 176.00, 2120 177.00, 2121 178.00, 2122 179.00, 2123 180.00, 2124 181.00, 2125 182.00, 2126 183.00, 2127 184.00, 2128 185.00, 2129 186.00, 2130 187.00, 2131 188.00, 2132 189.00, 2133 190.00, 2134 191.00, 2135 192.00, 2136 193.00, 2137 194.00, 2138 195.00, 2139 196.00, 2140 197.00, 2141 198.00, 2142 199.00, 2143 200.00, 2144 201.00, 2145 202.00, 2146 203.00, 2147 204.00, 2148 205.00, 2149 206.00, 2150 207.00, 2151 208.00, 2152 209.00, 2153 210.00, 2154 211.00, 2155 212.00, 2156 213.00, 2157 214.00, 2158 215.00, 2159 216.00, 2160 217.00, 2161 218.00, 2162 219.00, 2163 220.00, 2164 221.00, 2165 222.00, 2166 223.00, 2167 224.00, 2168 225.00, 2169 226.00, 2170 227.00, 2171 228.00, 2172 229.00, 2173 230.00, 2174 231.00, 2175 232.00, 2176 233.00, 2177 234.00, 2178 235.00, 2179 236.00, 2180 237.00, 2181 238.00, 2182 239.00, 2183 240.00, 2184 241.00, 2185 242.00, 2186 243.00, 2187 244.00, 2188 245.00, 2189 246.00, 2190 247.00, 2191 248.00, 2192 249.00, 2193 250.00, 2194 251.00, 2195 252.00, 2196 253.00, 2197 254.00, 2198 255.00, 2199 256.00, 2200 257.00, 2201 258.00, 2202 259.00, 2203 260.00, 2204 261.00, 2205 262.00, 2206 263.00, 2207 264.00, 2208 265.00, 2209 266.00, 2210 267.00, 2211 268.00, 2212 269.00, 2213 270.00, 2214 271.00, 2215 272.00, 2216 273.00, 2217 274.00, 2218 275.00, 2219 276.00, 2220 277.00, 2221 278.00, 2222 279.00, 2223 280.00, 2224 281.00, 2225 282.00, 2226 283.00, 2227 284.00, 2228 285.00, 2229 286.00, 2230 287.00, 2231 288.00, 2232 289.00, 2233 290.00, 2234 291.00, 2235 292.00, 2236 293.00, 2237 294.00, 2238 295.00, 2239 296.00, 2240 297.00, 2241 298.00, 2242 299.00, 2243 300.00, 2244 301.00, 2245 302.00, 2246 303.00, 2247 304.00, 2248 305.00, 2249 306.00, 2250 307.00, 2251 308.00, 2252 309.00, 2253 310.00, 2254 311.00, 2255 312.00, 2256 313.00, 2257 314.00, 2258 315.00, 2259 316.00, 2260 317.00, 2261 318.00, 2262 319.00, 2263 320.00, 2264 321.00, 2265 322.00, 2266 323.00, 2267 324.00, 2268 325.00, 2269 326.00, 2270 327.00, 2271 328.00,

PREPARED & DRAFTED A **DANCE SCHEME** which provides for the appropriation of the redundant church of St. John's, Leicester, to use for civic, cultural or educational purposes.

SERVICES

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

CAR SOLD
FRENCH LOUIS XV Furniture Inc.
and small drsks. all clock
slip.
uphol. —Phone Ashbourne 2-55-
ASCOT BOX available for the
store in Bay 2 St. S. The Time
BRISTON Uphol. Co. 2-55-
26-0. Telephone 01-2-55-2575.
REGENTY. 2-55-2575.
brown and white 2-55-2575. 2-55-2575.
to wardrobe. Black lined, elegant,
practical. 2-55-2575. 2-55-2575.

